Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,———"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.———Editor and Publisher

VOLUME 2, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 27, 1842. { NUMBER 80.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure six subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

The Protective System.

SPEECH OF

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

On the passage of the Tariff Bill—delivered in the Senate of the United States, August 5, 1842.

MR. PRESIDENT: The tariff bill of 1828 has, by common consent, been called the bill of abominations; but as bad as that was, this—all things considered—is worse. It is, in the first place, worse because it is more onerous; not that the duties are on an average higher—for they are probably less, by about 16 per cent. ad valorem on the aggregate about 10 per cent. This, it is estimated, will average of the imports; and that averaged according to the best estimate that I have been able to make about 46. But this difference is more than made up by other considerations; and, among them, that allowed long credit for the payment of the duties: this requires them to be paid in cash, which will add to their burden not less than 4 or 5 per cent.—Again: there has been a great falling off in prices on almost all articles; which increases, in the same proportion, the rate per cent. on the cost of all specific duties—probably not much less than 50 per cent; which, considering the number and the importance of the articles on which they are laid in this bill, will much more than make up the the difference. To these may be added its arbitrary and oppressive provisions for valuing goods, and collecting duties, with the fact that it goes into operation, without notice immediately on its passage, which would fall heavily on the commercial interest; and the undue weight it would impose on the less wealthy portions of the community, in consequence of the high duties it lays on coarse articles of general consumption.

It is, in the next place, worse, because, if it should become a law, it would become so under circumstances still more objectionable than did the tariff of 1828. I shall not dwell on the fact that, if it should, it would entirely supersede the compromise act, and violate pledges openly given here in this chamber, by its distinguished author, and the present Governor of Massachusetts, then a member of this body—that, if we of the South would adhere to the compromise while it was operating favorably to the manufacturing interest, they would stand by it when it come to operate favorably to us. I pass, also, without dwelling on the fact that it proposes to repeal the provision in the act of distribution, which provides that the act should cease to operate if the duties should be raised above 20 per cent.—a provision, without which neither that nor the bankrupt bill could have become a law, and which was inserted under circumstances that pledged the faith of the majority to abide by it. I dwell not on these double breaches of plighted faith, should this bill become a law—not because I regard them as slight objections; on the contrary, they are of a serious character, and likely to exercise a very pernicious influence over our future legislation, by preventing amicable adjustments of questions that may hereafter, threaten the peace of the country; but because I have, on a former occasion, expressed my views fully in relation to them. I pass on to the objection that, if this bill should pass, it would against the clear light of experience. When that of 1828 passed, we had but little experience as to the effects of the protective policy. It is true that the act of 1824 had been in operation a few years which may be regarded the first which avowed the policy that ever passed; but it had been in operation too short a time to shed much light on the subject. Since then, our experience has been greatly enlarged. We have had periods of considerable duration both of increase and reduction of duties and their effects respectively on the industry and prosperity of the country, which enables us to compare, from authentic public documents, the result. It is most triumphantly in favor of reduction, though made under circumstances most adverse to it, and most favorable to increase. I have, on another occasion during this session, shown, from the commercial tables and other authentic sources, that during the eight years of high duties, the increase of our foreign commerce, and our tonnage, both coastwise and foreign, was almost entirely arrested; and that the exports of domestic manufactures actually fell off, although it was a period exempt from any general convulsion in trade or derangement of the currency. On the same occasion, I also showed that the eight years of reduction of duties, which followed were marked by an extraordinary impulse given to every branch of industry—agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing. Our exports of domestic productions, and our tonnage, increased fully a third, and our manufactures still more; and this, too, under the adverse circumstances of an inflated, unsteady currency, and the whole machinery of commerce deranged and broken. And yet, with this flood of light from authentic documents before us, what are we about to do? To pass this bill, and to restore the old, and, as was hoped, exploded system of restrictions and prohibitions, under the false guise of a revenue bill, as I shall next proceed to show.

Yes, Senators, we are told by the chairman of the Finance Committee, and others who advocate it, that this bill is intended for revenue, and that of 1828 was for protection; and it is on that assumption they attempt to discriminate between the two, and hoped to reconcile the people to this measure. It is, indeed, true that the bill of 1828 was for protection. The treasury was then well replenished, and not an additional dollar was needed to meet the demands of the Government; and what made it worse, the public debt was then reduced to a small amount; and what remained was in a regular and rapid course of reduction, which would, in a few years, entirely extinguish the whole, when more than half of the revenue would have become surplus. It was under these circumstances that the bill of 1828, which so greatly increased the duties, was introduced, and became a law—an act of legislative folly and wickedness almost without example.—Well has the community paid the penalty. Yes, much which it now suffers, and has suffered, and must suffer, are but its bitter fruits. It was that which so erroneously increased the surplus revenue after the extinguishment of the debt of 1832; and it was that surplus which mainly led to the vast expansion of the currency that followed, and from which have succeeded so many disasters. It was that which wrecked the currency, overthrew the almost entire machinery of commerce, precipitated hundreds of thousands from affluence to want, and which has done so much to stain private and public morals.

But is this a revenue bill? We have, indeed, the word of the chairman for it. He tells us it is necessary to meet the expenditures of the Government; of which, however, he gave us but little proof, except his word. But I must inform him that he must go a step further before he can satisfy me.—He must not only show that it is necessary to meet the expenditures of the Government, but, also, that those expenditures themselves are necessary. He must show that retrenchment and economy have done their full work; that all useless expenditures have been lopped off; that exact economy has been enforced in every branch, both in the collection and disbursement of the revenue; and above all that none of the resources of the Government have been thrown away or surrendered. Has he done all that? Or has he showed that it has been attempted?—that either he or his party have made any systematic or serious efforts to redeem the pledge, so often and solemnly given before the election, that the expenditures should be greatly reduced below what they then were, and be brought down to seventeen, sixteen and even as low as thirteen millions of dollars annually? Has not their course been directly the reverse, since they came into power?—Have they not surrendered one of the great sources of revenue—the public lands; raised the expenditures from twenty-one or two millions, to twenty seven annually; and increased the public debt from five and a half to more than twenty millions? And has not all this been done under circumstances well calculated to excite suspicion that the real design was to create a necessity for duties, with the express view of affording protection to manufactures?—Have they not, indeed, told us, again and again, through their great head and organ, that the two great and indispensable measures to relieve the country from existing embarressments were a protective tariff, and a national bank? and is it, then, uncharitable to assert that the expenditures, so far from being necessary to the just and economical wants of the Government, have been raised to what they are, with the design of passing this bill in the only way it could be passed—under the guise of revenue?

But, if it were admitted that the amount it proposes to raise is necessary to meet the expenditures of the Government, and, that the expenditures themselves were necessary,—the chairman must still go one step further, to make good his assertion that this is a bill for revenue, and not for protection. He must show that the duties it proposes are laid on revenue, and not on protective principles.

No two things, Senators, are more different than duties for revenue and protection. They are as opposite as light and darkness. The one is friendly, and the other hostile to the importation of the article on which they may be imposed. Revenue seeks not to exclude or diminish the amount imported: on the contrary, if that should be the result, it neither designed nor desired it. While it takes, it patronizes; that it may take more. It is the reverse, in every respect, with protection. It seeks, directly, exclusion or diminution. It is the desired result; and, if it fails in that, it fails in its object. But, although so hostile in character, they are intimately blended in practice. Every duty imposed on an article manufactured in the country, if it be not the point of prohibition, will give some revenue; and every one laid for revenue, be it ever so low, must afford some protection, as it is called. But, notwithstanding they are so blended in practice, plain and intelligible rules may be laid down, by which the one may be so distinguished from the other, as never to be confounded. To make a duty a revenue, and not a protective duty, it is indispensable in the first place, that it should be necessary to meet the expenditures of the Government; and, in the next, that the expenditures themselves should be necessary for the support of the Government, without the deficit being caused intentionally, to raise the duty, either by a surrender of other sources of revenue, or by neglect or waste. In neither case, as has been stated, would the duty be for revenue. It must, in addition, never be so high as to prohibit the importation of the article: that would be utterly incompatible with the object of revenue. But there are other less obvious, though not less important rules, by which they may be discriminated with equal certainty.

On all articles on which duties can be imposed, there is a point in the rate of duties which may be called the maximum point of revenue—that is, a point at which the greatest amount of revenue would be raised. If it be elevated above that, the importation of the article would fall off more rapidly than the duty would be raised; and if depressed below it, the reverse effect would follow: that is, the duty would decrease more rapidly than the importation would increase. If the duty be raised above that point, it is manifest that all the intermediate space between the maximum point and that to which it may be raised, would be purely protective, and not at all for revenue. Another rule remains to be laid down, drawn from the facts just stated, still more important than the preceding, as far as the point under consideration is involved. It results from the facts stated, that any given amount of duty, other than the maximum, may be collected on any article, by two distinct rates of duty—the one above the maximum point, and the other below it. The lower is the revenue rate, and the higher the protective; and all the intermediate is purely protective, whatever it be called, and involves, to that extent, the principle of prohibition, as perfectly as if raised so high as to exclude importation totally. It follows, that all duties not laid strictly for revenue, are purely protective, whether called incidential or not; and hence the distinction taken by the Senator from Arkansas immediately on my left, [Mr. *Sevier*,] between incidental and accidental protection, is not less true and philosophical than striking. The latter is the only protection compatible with the principles on which duties for revenue are laid.

This bill, regarded as a revenue bill, cannot stand the test of any one of these rules. That it cannot as to the two first, has already been shown. That some of the duties amount to prohibition, has been admitted by the chairman. To those he admits, a long list of others might be added. I have in my drawer an enumeration of many of them, furnished by an intelligent and experienced merchant; but I will not occupy the time of the Senator by reading the catalogue. That a large portion of the duties on the protected articles exceed the maximum point of revenue, will not be denied; and that there are few or none imposed on protected articles, on which an equal revenue might not be raised at a lower rate of duty, will be admitted. As, then, every feature of this bill is stamped with protection, it is as much a bill for protection as that of 1828. Wherein, then, does it differ? In this: that went openly, boldly, and manfully for protection; and this assumes the guise of revenue. That carred the drawn dagger in its hand; and this conceals it in its bosom. That imposed the burden of protection—a burden admitted to be unjust, unequal, and oppressive, but it was the only burden; but this superadds the weight of its false guise—a heavy debt, extravagant expenditures, the loss of public lands, and the prostration of public credit, with the intent of concealing its purpose. And this, too, may be added to the other objections, which makes it worse than its predecessor in abomination.

I am, Senators, now brought to the important question, why should such a bill pass? Who asks for it and on what ground? It comes ostensibly from the manufacturing interest. I say ostensibly; for I shall show, in the sequel, that there are other and more powerful interests among its advocates and supporters. And on what grounds do they ask it? It is on that of protection. Protection against what? Against violence, oppression, or fraud? If so, Government is bound to afford it, if it comes within the sphere of its powers, cost what it may. It is the object for which Government is instituted; and if it fails in that, it fails in the highest point of duty. No; it is against neither violence, oppression, nor fraud. There is no complaint of being disturbed in property or pursuits, or of being defrauded out of the proceeds of industry. Against what, then, is protection asked? It is against low prices. The manufacturers complain that they cannot afford to carry on their pursuits at prices as low as at present; and that, unless they can get higher, they must give up manufacturing. The evil, then, is low prices: and what they ask of Government is to give them higher. But how do they ask it to be done? Do they ask Government to compel those who may want to purchase to give them higher? No: that would be a hard task, and not a little odious; difficult to be defended on the principles of equity, justice, or the Constitution, or to be enforced, if it could be. Do they ask that a tax should be laid on the rest of the community, and the proceeds divided among them, to make up for low prices? or, in other words, do they ask for a bounty? No; that would be rather too open, oppressive, and indefensible. How, then, do they ask it to be done? By putting down competition, by the imposition of taxes on the products of others, so as to give them the exclusion of the market, or at least a decided advantage over others; and thereby enable them to sell at higher prices. Stripped of all disguise, this is their request; and this they call protection. Protection, indeed! Call it tribute, levy, exaction, monopoly, plunder; or, if these be too harsh, call it charity, assistance, aid—anything rather than protection, with which it has not a feature in common.

Considered in this milder light, where, Senators, will you find the power to give the assistance asked? Or, if that can be found, how can you reconcile it to the principles of justice or equity to grant it? But suppose that to be overcome, I ask, are you prepared to adopt as a principle, that, whenever any branch of industry is suffering from depressed prices, it is your duty to call on all others to assist it? Such is the broad principle that lies at the bottom of what is asked; and what would it be, if carried out, but equalization of income? And what that, but agrarianism as to income? And in what would that differ, in effect, from the agrarianism of property, which you, on the opposite side of the chamber, profess so much to detest? But, if you are not ready to carry out the principle in its full extent, are you prepared to restrict it to a class—the manufacturers? Will you give them the great and exclusive advantage of having the right of demanding assistance from the rest of the community, whenever their profits are depressed below the point of remuneration by vicissitudes to which all others are exposed?

But, suppose all these difficulties surmounted; there is one rule, where assistance is asked, which, on no principle of justice, equity, or reason, can be violated—and that is, to ascertain, from careful and cautious examination, whether, in fact, it be needed by the party asking; and, if it be, whether the one of whom it is asked can afford to give it or not.—Now, I ask whether any such examination has been made? Has the Finance Committee, which reported this bill, or the Committee on Manufactures, to which the numerous petitions have been referred, or any member of the majority who supports the bill, made an impartial or careful examination, in order to ascertain whether they who ask aid can carry on their manufactures without higher prices? Or, have they given themselves the least trouble to ascertain whether the other portions of the community could afford to give them higher? Will any one pretend that he has? I can say, as to the interest with which I am individually connected, I have heard of no such inquiry; and add further, from my own experience, (and fearlessly appeal to every planter in the chamber to confirm my statement,) that the great cotton-growing interest cannot afford to give higher prices for supplies. As much as the manufacturing interest is embarrassed, it is not more so than the cotton-growing interest; and as moderate as may be the profit of the one, it cannot be more moderate than that of the other. I ask those who represent the other great agricultural staples—I ask the great provision interest of the West, the navigating, the commercial and, finally, the great mechanical and handicraft interest—if they have been asked whether they can afford to give higher prices for their supplies? And, if so, what was their answer?

If, then, no such examination has been made, what has been done? Those who have asked for aid, have been permitted to fix the amount, according to their own cupidity; and this bill has fixed the assessment on the other interests of the community, without consulting them, with all the provisions necessary for extorting the amount in the promptest manner. Government is to descend from its high appointed duty, and become the agent of a portion of the community to extort, under the guise of protection, tribute from the rest of the community; and thus defeat the end of its institution, by perverting powers, intended for the protection of all, into the means of oppressing one portion for the benefit of another.

But there never yet has been devised a scheme of emptying the pockets of one portion of the community into those of the other, however unjust or oppressive, for which plausible reasons could not be found; and few have been so prolific of such as that under consideration. Among them, one of the most plausible is, that the competition, which is asked to be excluded, is that of foreigners. The competition is represented to be between home and foreign industry; and he who opposes what is asked, is held up as a friend to foreign, and the enemy to home industry, and is regarded as very little short of being a traitor to his country. I take issue on the fact. I deny that there is, or can be, any competition between home and foreign industry, but through the latter; and assert that the real competition, in all cases, is, and must be, between one branch of home industry and another. To make good the position taken, I rely on a simple fact, which none will deny—that imports are received in exchange for exports. From that, it follows, if there be no export trade, there will be no import trade; and that to cut off the exports, is to cut off the imports. It is, then, not the imports, but the exports which are exchanged for them, and without which they would not be introduced at all, that causes, in reality, the competition. It matters not how low wages of other countries may be, and how cheap their productions, if we have no exports, they cannot compete with ours.

The real competition, then, is with that industry which produces the articles for export, and which purchases them abroad, and brings back the imported articles, in exchange for them; and the real complaint is, that those so employed can furnish the market cheaper than those can who manufacture articles similar with the imported; and what, in truth, is asked, is, that the cheaper process of supplying the market, should be taxed, by imposing high duties on the importation of the articles received in exchange for those exported in order to give the dearer a monopoly, so that it may sell its products for higher prices. It is, in fact, a warfare on the part of the manufacturing industry, and those which are associated with it, against the export industry of the community, and those associated with it. Now, I ask, what is that export industry? What is the amount produced? by whom produced? and the number of persons connected with it, compared with those who ask a monopoly against it?

The annual domestic exports of the country may be put down, even in the present embarrassed condition of the country, at $110,000,000, valued at our own ports. It is drawn from the forest, the ocean, and the soil, except about ten millions of domestic manufactuers, and is the product of that vast mass of industry engaged in the various branches of the lumber business, the fisheries, in raising grain and stock producing the great agricultural, staples, rice, cotton, and tobacco; in purchasing and shipping abroad these various products, and exchanging and bringing home, in return, the products of other countries, with all the associated industry necessary to keep this vast machinery in motion—the ship-builder, the sailor, and the hundreds of thousands of mechanics, including manufacturers themselves, and others, who furnish the various necessary supplies for that purpose. It is difficult to estimate with precision the number employed, directly or indirectly, in keeping in motion this vast machinery, of which our great commercial cities, and numerous ships, which whiten the ocean, are but a small part. A careful examination of the returns of the statistics accompanying the census, would afford a probable estimate; and, on the faith of such an examination, made by a friend, I feel myself warranted in saying that it exceeds those employed in manufacturing, with the associated industry necessary to furnish them with supplies, in the proportion at least of ten to one. It is probably much greater.

Such is the export industry of the country; such its amount; such the sources from which it is drawn; such the variety and magnitude of its branches; and such the proportion in numbers which those who are employed in it, directly and indirectly, bears to those who are, in like manner, employed in manufacturing industry. It is this vast and various amount of industry, employed at home, and drawing from the forest, the water, and the soil, as it were by creation, this immense surplus wealth, to be sent abroad, and exchanged for the productions of the rest of the globe, that is stigmatized as foreign industry! And it is that, Senators, which you are now called on to tax, by imposing the high duties proposed in this bill on the articles imported in exchange, in order to exclude them in whole or part, for the supposed benefit of a very minor interest, which chooses to regard itself exclusively entitled to your protection and favor. Are you prepared to respond favorably to the call, by voting for this bill? Waiving the high questions of justice and constitutional power, I propose to examine, in the next place, the mere question of expediency; and, for that purpose, the operation of these high protective duties—tracing, first, their effects on the manufacturing interests intended to be benefitted and afterwards on the export interest, against which they are directed.

And here let me say, before I enter on this part of my subject, that I am no enemy to the manufacturing interest. On the contrary, few regard them with greater favor, or place a higher estimate on their importance, than myself. According to my conception, the great advance made in the arts by mechanical and chemical inventions and discoveries, in the last three or four generations, has done more for civilization, and the elevation of the human race, than all other causes combined in the same period. With this impression, I behold with pleasure the progress of the arts in every department, and look to them, mainly, as the great means of bringing about a higher state of civilization, with all the accompanying blessings, physical, political, and moral. It is not to them, nor to the manufacturing interest, I object; but to what I believe to be the unjust, the unconstitutional, the mistaken and pernicious means of bettering their condition, by what is called the protective system.

In tracing what would be the effects of the high protective duties proposed by the bill, I shall suppose all the grounds assumed by its advocates to be true; that the low prices complained of are caused by the imports received in exchange for exports; that the imports have, to a great extent, taken possession of the market; and that the imposition of high duties proposed on the imports would exclude them either wholly, or to a great extent; and that the market, in consequence, would be relieved, and be followed by the rise of price desired. I assume all to be as stated, because [illegible] the supposition most favorable to those who [illegible] high duties, and the one on which they rely [illegible] their case. It is my wish to treat the [illegible] with the utmost fairness, having no other object [illegible] view but truth.

According, then, to the [illegible]sition, the first leading effect of these high [illegible]ive duties would be to exclude the imported [illegible] against which they are asked, either entirely, or [illegible] great extent. If they should fail in that [illegible] obvious that they would fail in the immediate [illegible]ct desired, and that the whole would be an abo[illegible] What, then, I ask, must be the necessary consequ[illegible]s of the exclusion of the articles against which the protective duties are proposed to be laid? The answer is clear. The portion of the exports, which would have been exchanged for them, must then return in the unprotected and free articles; and, among the latter, specie, in order to purchase from the manufacturers at home the supplies which, but for the duties, would have been purchased abroad. And what would be the effect of that, but to turn the exchange, artificially, in our favor, as against other countries and in favor of the manufacturing portion of the country, as against all others? And what would that be, but an artificial concentration of the specie of the country in the manufacturing region, accompanied by a corresponding expansion of the currency from that cause, and still more from the discounts of the banks? I next ask, what must be the effects of such expansion, but that raising prices there? and what of that, but of increasing the expense of manufacturing, and that continuing till the increased expense shall raise the cost of producing so high, as to be equal to that of the imported article, with the addition of the duty, when the importations will again commence, and an additional duty be demanded?

This inevitable result would be accelerated by two causes. The effect of the duty in preventing importation would cause a falling off of the demand abroad, and consequent falling off, temporarily, of price there. The extent would depend on the extent of the falling off, compared with the general demand for the article; and, of course, would be greater in some articles, and less in others. All would be more or less affected; but none to an extent so great as was insisted on by the chairman, and other advocates of the system, the other day, in the discussion of the duty on cotton-bagging; but still sufficient, in most cases, to be sensibly felt. I say temporarily; for the great laws which regulate and equalize prices would, in time, cause, in turn, a corresponding falling off in the production of the article, proportional to the falling off of the demand.

But another and more powerful cause would be put in operation at home, which would tend still more to shorten the periods between the demand for protection. The stimulus caused by the expansion of the currency, and increased demand and prices consequent on the exclusion of the article from abroad, would tempt numerous adventurers to rush into the business, often without experience or capital; and the increased production, in consequence, thrown into the market, would greatly accelerate the period of renewed distress and embarrassment, and demand for additional protection.

The history of the system fully illustrates the operation of these causes, and the truth of the conclusion drawn from them. Every protective tariff that Congress has ever laid has disappointed the hopes of its advocates; and has been followed at short intervals, by a demand for higher duties, as I have shown on a former occasion.* The cry has been protection: one bottle after another, and each succeeding one more capacious than the preceding. Repetition but increases the demand, till the whole terminates in one universal explosion, such as that from which the country is now struggling to escape.

Such are the effects of the system on the interest in favor of which these high protective duties are laid; and I shall now proceed to trace them on the great export interest, against which they are laid. I start at the same point—the exclusion, in part or whole, of the importation of the articles against which they are laid—their very object, as I have stated; and which, if not effected, the whole must fail. The necessary consequence of the falling off of the imports, must be, ultimately, the falling off of the exports. They are mutually dependent on each other. It is admitted that the amount of the exports limits the imports; and that, taking a

*Mr. CALHOUN's speech on the assumption of the debts of the States.

series of years together, their value, fairly estimated, will be equal, or nearly so; but it is no less certain that the imports limit, in like manner, the exports. If all imports be prohibited, all exports must cease; and if a given amount of imports only be admitted, the exports must finally sink down to the same amount. For like reason, if such high duties be imposed that only a limited amount can be imported with profit, (which is the case in question,) the exports must, in like manner, sink down to the same amount. In this aspect, it is proper to trace the effect of another and powerful cause, intimately connected with that under consideration.

This falling off of the imports would necessarily cause a falling off of the demand in the market abroad for our exports. The capacity of our customers there to buy from us, depends, in a great measure, on their capacity of selling to us. To impair the one, is to impair the other. The joint operation of the two causes would be highly adverse to the export industry of the country. If it should cause an actual decrease of the exports, it would arrest, or greatly retard, their increase, and with it, the commerce, the navigation, and their associate interests, which explains why those great branches of business were arrested in their growth under the protective tariffs of 1824 and 1828, and received such a mighty impulse from the reduction of duties under the compromise act, as shown from the commercial tables, exhibited on a former occasion during the present session.*

But the loss would not be limited to the falling off of quantity of the exports. There would be a falling off of price, as well as quantity. The effects of these high protective duties, by preventing imports, would be, to cause a drain of specie from abroad, as has been stated, to purchase at home the supplies which before had been obtained abroad. This diminished capacity of our foreign customers to buy, as just explained, would tend to cause a fall in the price of the articles exported, which would be more or less considerable on each, according to circumstances. Both causes combined—the falling off of quantity and price—would proportionably diminish the means of those directly and indirectly engaged in the great export business of the country; which would be followed by another and more powerful cause of their impoverishment—that they would have to give a higher price—more money, out of their diminished means, to purchase their supplies, whether imported or manufactured at home, than what they could have got them for abroad. Say that the effect would be to increase prices but 25 per cent: then they would have to give one dollar and twenty-five cents, where otherwise, one dollar would have been sufficient. The joint effects of the whole would be the diminution of means, and a contraction of the currency and fall of price in the portion of the Union where the export interest is predominant, and an expansion of the currency, and increase of price in that where the manufacturing interest has been explained. The consequence would be to compel the suffering interest to resort, in the first place, to economy and curtailment of expenditure, and, if the system be continued, to the abandonment of pursuits that no longer afford remunerating profits.

I next propose to consider what must be the consequence of that result to the business and trade of the country. For this purpose, I propose to select a single article; as it will be much easier to trace the effects on a single article with precision and satisfaction, than it would be on so great a number and variety. I shall select cotton, because by far the most considerable in the list of domestic exports, and the one with which I am the best acquainted.

When the cultivation of cotton is profitable, those engaged in it devote their attention almost exclusively to it, and rely on the proceeds of their crops to purchase almost every article of supply, except bread; and many even that, to a great extent. But, when it ceases to be profitable, from high protective duties, or other causes, they curtail their expenses, and fall back on their own resources, with which they abound, to supply their wants. Household industry revives: and strong, substantial coarse clothing is manufactured from the cotton and wool, for their families and domestics. In addition to cotton, corn and other grains are cultivated in sufficient abundance, not only for bread, but for the rearing of stock of various descriptions—hogs, horses, mules, cattle and sheep. The effect of all this is to diminish greatly the consumption of the manufactured articles, whether imported, or made in other portions of the Union: and still, in a greater degree, the purchase of meat, grain, and stock, followed by a great falling off in the trade between the cotton region of the South and manufacturing region of the North on one side, and, on the other, the great provision and stock region of the West. But the effects do not end there. The West—the great and fertile valley of the Mississippi—draws its means of purchasing from the manufacturing region almost exclusively from the cotton; and the falling off of its trade with that region is followed by a corresponding falling off in that with the manufacturing. The end is, that this scheme of compelling others to give higher prices than they can afford, terminates, as it regards this branch of industry, in the impoverishment of customers, and loss of the trade of two great sections of the Union. It is thus, Senators, that every act of folly or vice (through the principle of retributive justice, and deeply seated by an all-wise Providence in the political and moral world) is sure at last to recoil on its authors.

What is said of cotton, is equally applicable to every other branch of industry connected directly or indirectly with the great export industry of the country. This bill would effect them all alike; cause them to sell less, get less, and give more for what they buy, and to fall back on their own resources for supplies; or abandon their pursuits, to be followed by impoverishment and loss of custom to those with whom it originates. The whole measure is to isolate country from country, State from State, neighborhood from neighborhood, and family from family, with diminished means and increasing poverty as the circle contracts. The consummation of the system, to use an illustration no less true than striking of a deceased friend,† "is Robinson Crusoe in goat skin."

Such would be the effects of the proposed high protective duties, both on the interest in favor of which, and that against which they are intended; even on the supposition that the evil is such as the advocates of this suppose. But such is not the case. The present embarrassment of the manufacturing interest is not caused by the fact, as supposed, that the imported articles have taken possession of the market, almost to the exclusion of the domestic. It is far otherwise. Of the whole amount, in value, of the articles proposed to be protected by this bill, the imported bear but a small proportion to the domestic. The chairman of the Committee on Manufactures [Mr. Simmons] estimates the former at $45,000,000, and the latter at $400,000,000; that is, about one to nine. This estimate is based on the census of 1840. It is probably less now than then, in consequence of the increase of the manufactures since, and the falling off of the imports. I venture nothing in saying that, at no former period of our history, has the disproportion been so great between them, or competition so decidedly against the imported articles. If further and even more decided proof be required, it will be found in the state of exchange. It is now about 2 1-2 per cent. in favor of New York, against Liverpool; which is proof conclusive that our exports, after meeting our engagements abroad, are more than sufficient to supply the demand of the country for imported articles, even at the comparatively low rates of duty for the last year; so much so, that it is more profitable to import money than goods. As proof of the fact, I see it stated that one of the banks of New York has given orders to import a large amount of specie on speculation. It is in such a state of things, and not such as that supposed, that it is proposed to lay these high duties; and the question is, how will they work under it?

That they will still more effectually exclude the imported articles, and still more strongly turn the exchange in our favor, and thereby give a local and artificial expansion to the currency in the manufacturing region, and a temporary stimulus to that branch of industry, is probable; but there is no hazard in saying that it would be fleeting, beyond what has been usual from the same cause and would be succeeded more speedily, and to a greater extent, by the falling off of the home market, through the operation of causes already explained. The result, in a few words, would be a greater and more sudden reaction; to be followed by a more sudden and more extensive loss of the home market; so that, whatever might be gained by the exclusion for foreign articles would be far outweighed by the loss of it. What else would follow, I will not attempt to anticipate. It would be the first time that a high protective tariff has ever been adopted under similar circumstances; and it would be difficult, without the aid of experience, in a case so unprecedented, and on a subject so complicated, to trace consequences with any thing like precision or certainty.

The advocates of the protective, or rather the prohibitory system, (for that is the more appropriate name,) have been led into error, from not distinguishing between the situation of our country and that of England. That country has risen to great power and wealth, and they attribute it to her prohibitory policy—overlooking the great advantages of her position; her greater freedom and security, compared to the rest of Europe; and forgetting that other European countries, and Spain in particular, pushed the system even further, with the very reverse effect. But admitting that the greatness of England may, in part beat, tributed to the system; still it would furnish no proof that its effects would be the same with us. Our situation is, in many respects, different from hers; and, among others, in the important particular, as it affects the point under consideration, that she never had but few raw materials to export, and they of no great value: coal and salt now and wool formerly; while our country has numerous such products, and of the greatest value, in the general commerce of the world. England had to create, by manufacturing, the products of her export trade; but, with us, our soil and climate and forests are the great sources from which they are drawn. To extract them from these, to ship them abroad, and exchange them for the products of the rest of the world, forms the basis of our industry, as has been shown. In that is to be found the great counteracting cause, with us, to the system of prohibitory duties; the operation of which I have endeavored rapidly to sketch. It has hitherto defeated, and will continue to defeat, the hopes of its advocates. In England, there neither was nor is any such counteracting cause; and hence the comparative facility and safety with which it could be introduced and established there.

But, it was asked, what is to be done? What course does true policy require, to give the highest possible impulse to the industry and prosperity of the country, including manufactures and all? I answer, the very reverse of that proposed by this bill. Instead of looking to the home market, and shaping all our policy to secure that, we must look to the foreign, and shape it to secure that.

We have, Senators, reached a remarkable point in the progress of civilization, and the mechanical and chemical arts, and which will require a great change in the policy of civilized nations. Within the last three or four generations, they have received an impulse far beyond all former example, and have now obtained a perfection before unknown.—The results have been wonderful increased facility of producing all articles of supply depending on those arts; that is, of those very articles which we call, in our financial languague, protected articles; and against the importation of which, these high duties are for the most part intended. In consequence of this increased facility, it now requires but a small part, comparatively, of the labor and capital of a country, to clothe its people, and supply itself with most of the products of the useful arts; and hence, all civilized people, with little exception, are producing their own supply, and even overstocking their own market. It results, that no people, restricted to the home market, can in the present advanced state of the useful arts, rise to greatness and wealth by manufactures. For that purpose, they must compete successfully for the foreign market, in the younger, less advanced, and less civilized countries. This necessity for more enlarged and freer intercourse between the older, more advanced, and more civilized nations, and the younger, less advanced, and less civilized, at a time when the whole globe is laid open to our knowledge, and a rapidity and facility of intercourse established between all its parts heretofore unknown, is one of the mighty means ordained by Providence to spread population, light, civilization, and prosperity, far and wide over its entire surface.

The great problem then is, how is the foreign market to be commanded? I answer, by the reverse means proposed in order to command the home market—low, instead of high duties; and a sound currency, fixed, stable, and as nearly as possible on the level with the general currency of the world, instead of an inflated and fluctuating one. Nothing can be more hostile to the command of foreign trade, than high prohibitory duties, even artificial expansion of the currency, and consequent rise of price and increased expense of production, which, as has been shown, must follow, would be of themselves fatal; but to that must be added another cause not much less so. I refer to the general pressure of the prohibitory system on the export industry of the country, as already explained, and which would fall with as much severity on the export manufactures, as on that of cotton, or any other manufactured article. The system operates with like effect on exports, whether of raw materials or manufactured articles in the last and highest state of finish. The reason is the same as to both. This begins to be understood in countries the most advanced in the arts, and whose exports consist almost exclusively of manufactured articles—and especially England, the most so of any; and hence they have already begun the process of reduction of duties, with the view of increasing their exports. In the recent adjustment of her tariff, England, with that avowed view, made great reduction in her import duties.

But can we hope to compete successfully in the market of the world by means of a sound currency and low duties? I answer, if we cannot, we may give up the contest as desperate; and the sooner the better. It is idle, and worse than idle, to attempt to add to the growth of our manufactures by the prohibitory system. They have already reached, under its influence, their full, but stunted growth.—To attempt to push them further, must react, and retard, instead of accelerating their growth. The home market cannot comsume our immense surplus production of provisions, lumber, cotton, and tobacco; nor find employment in manufacturing, for home consumption, the vast amount of labor employed in raising the surplus beyond the home consumption, and which can only find a market abroad. Take the single article of cotton. It takes, at the least calculation, 700,000 laborers to produce the crop—more than twice the number, on a fair calculation, employed in all the branches of manufactures which can expect to be benefitted by these high duties. Less than the sixth part would be ample to raise every pound of cotton necessary for the home market, if every yard of cotton cloth consumed at home were manufactured at home, and made from home-raised cotton. What, then, do I ask, is to become of the five or six hundred thousand laborers now employed in raising the article for the foreign market? How can they find employment in manufacturing, when 91 parts in a 100 of all the protected articles consumed in the country, are now made at home? And if not in manufacturing, how else can they be employed?—In raising provisions? Those engaged in that already supply, and more than supply, the home market; and how shall they find employment in that quarter? How those employed in the culture of tobacco, and the lumber business, and foreign trade? The alternative is inevitable—they must either persist, in spite of these high protective duties, with all the consequent loss and impoverishment which must follow them, in their present employment; or be forced into universal competition in producing the protected articles for the home market, which is already nearly fully supplied by the small amount of labor engaged in their production.

But why should we doubt our capacity to compete successfully, with a sound currency and low duties, in the general market of the world? A superabundance of cheap provisions, and of the raw material, as far as cotton is concerned, gives us great advantage in the greatest and most important branch of manufactures in modern times. To these may be added, a favorable situation for trade with all the world; the most abundant and cheap supply of what may be called natural capital—water, coal, timber, and soil; and a peculiar aptitude for mechanical and chemical improvements on the part of our citizens, combined with great energy, industry, and skill. There are but two drawbacks—high wages and high interest. In other respects, no country has superior advantages for manufacturing.

No one is more averse to the reduction of wages than I am, or entertains a greater respect for the laboring portion of the community. Nothing could induce me to adopt a course of policy that would impair their comfort and prosperity. But when we speak of wages, a distinction must be made between the real and artificial; between that which enables a laborer to exchange the fruits of his industry for the greatest amount of food, clothing, and other necessaries or comforts, without regard to the nominal money amount, that is often the result of an inflated currency, which, instead of increasing wages in proportion to the price and the means of the laborer, is one of the most effective means of defrauding him of his just dues. But it is a great mistake to suppose that low prices and high wages, estimated in money, are irreconcilable. Wages are but the residuum after deducting the capital, the expense of production, including the exactions of the Government in the shape of taxes; which must certainly fall on production however laid. The less that is paid for the use of capital, for the expense of production, and the exactions of Government, the greater is the amount left for wages; hence, lessening these, prices may fall, and wages rise at the same time; and that is the combination which gives to labor its greatest reward, and places the prosperity of a country on the most durable basis. It is not my habit to stop and illustrate by example; but the importance of the point under consideration is such, that it would seem to justify it.

For this purpose, I shall select a product of the soil, and take the article of wheat. Suppose twenty bushels of wheat to be produced on an acre of land in Virginia, worth ten dollars the acre; and twenty on an acre in England, worth one hundred dollars; and the wheat to be worth one dollar a bushel: suppose, also, that the interest, or cost for the use of capital, to be the same in both countries—say 6 per cent.—and the cost of cultivation, and the exactions of the Government the same: it is manifest, on the supposition, that wages could not commence in England till $6 (the interest on $100) was paid—while in Virginia, it would commence after 60 cents (the interest on $10) was paid. And hence, in England, setting the cost of cultivation and the exactions of the Government aside, but $14 would be left for wages, while $19.40 would be left in Virginia; and hence, the product of labor in Virginia, out of this greater residuum, might sell at a lower price, and leave still a greater fund for the reward of wages. The reduction of the cost of cultivation, and of the exactions of the Government, would have the same effect as paying less for the capital, and would have the effect of making a still greater difference in the fund to pay wages. Taking the aggregate of the whole and comparing all the elements that enter into the computation, I feel assured that, with a sound currency and low duties—i. e. light taxes exacted on the part of the Government—the only element which is against us is the rate of interest; but that, our advantages in other respects would more than counterbalance; and that we have nothing to fear in open competition with other countries in the general market of the world. We would have our full share with the most successful, while, at the same time, the exuberance of the home market, relieved from oppressive burdens, would be vastly increased, and be more effectually and exclusively commanded by the productions of our own manufactures, than it can possibly be by the unjust, unconstitutional, monopolizing, and oppressive scheme proposed by this bill.

I am not ignorant, Senators, that it is the work of time and of great delicacy to pass from the artificial condition in which the country has long been placed, in reference to its industry, dy a mistaken and michievous system of policy. Sudden transitions, even to better habits or better conditions, are hazardous, unless slowly effected. With this impression, I have ever been averse to all sudden steps, both as to the currency and the system of policy which is now the subject of our deliberation, bad as I believe them both to be; and deep as my conviction is in favor of a sound currency and low duties, I am by no means disposed to reach, by a sudden transition, the points to which I firmly believe they may be reduced, consistently with the necessary wants of the Government, by a proper management of our finances.

But, as pernicious as the prohibitory or protective system may be on the industrial pursuits of the country, it is still more so on its politics and morals. That they have greatly degenerated within the last fifteen or twenty years; that there are less patriotism and purity, and more faction, selfishness, and corruption; that our public affairs are conducted with less dignity, decorum, and regard to economy, accountability, and public faith; and, finally, that the taint has extended to private as well as public morals; is, unhappily, but too manifest to be denied. If all this be traced back, the ultimate cause of this deplorable change will be found to originate mainly in the fact, that the duties, (or, to speak more plainly, the taxes on the imports,) from which now the whole revenue is derived, are so laid, that the most powerful portion of the community—not in numbers, but influence—are not only exempted from the burden, but, in fact, according to their own conception, receive bounties from their operation. They crowd our tables with petitions, imploring Congress to impose taxes—high taxes; and rejoice at their imposition as the greatest blessing, and deplore their defeat as the greatest calamity; while other portions regard them in the opposite light, as oppressive and grievous burdens. Now, Senators, I appeal to you—to the candor and good sense even of the friends of this bill—whether these facts do not furnish proof conclusive, that these high protective duties are regarded as bounties, and not taxes, by these petitioners, and those who support their course, and urge the passage of the bill? Can stronger proof be offered? Bounties may be implored, but it is not in human nature to pray for taxes, burden, and oppression, believing them to be such. I again appeal to you, and ask if the power of taxation can be perverted into an instrument in the hands of Government to enrich and aggrandize one portion of the community at the expense of the other, without causing all of the disastrous consequences, political and moral, which we all deplore? Can anything be imagined more destructive of patriotism, and more productive of faction, selfishness, and violence; or more hostile to all economy and accountability in the administration of the fiscal department of the Government? Can those who regard taxes as a fruitful source of gain, or as the means of averting ruin, regard extravagance, waste, neglect, or any other means by which the expenditures may be increased, and the tax on the imports raised, with the deep condemnation which their corrupting consequences on the politics and morals of the community demand? Let the history of the Government, since the introduction of the system, and its present wretched condition, respond.

But it would be doing injustice to charge the evils which have flowed from the system, and the greater which still threaten, exclusively on the manufacturing interest. Although it ostensibly originates with it, yet in fact it is the least efficient, and the most divided, of all that combination of interests from which the system draws its support. Among them, first and most powerful is that active, vigilant, and well-trained corps, which lives on Government, or expects to live on it; which prospers most when revenue is the greatest, the treasury the fullest, and the expenditures the most profuse; and of course, is ever the firm and faithful supporter of whatever system shall extract most from the pockets of the rest of the community, to be emptied into theirs. The next in order—when the Government is connected with the banks—when it receives their notes in its dues, and pays them away as cash, and uses them as its depositories and fiscal agents—are the banking and other associated interests, stock-jobbers, brokers, and speculators; and which, like the other, profit the more in consequence of the connexion; the higher the revenue, the greater its surplus and the expenditures of the Government. It is less numerous, but still more active and powerful, in proportion, than the other. These form the basis; and on these political aspirants, who hope to rise to power and control through it, rear their party organization. It is they who intuse into it the vital principle, and give life and energy and direction to the whole. This formidable combination, thus vivified and directed, rose to power in the late great political struggle, and is now in the ascendant; and it is to its death-like efforts to maintain and consolidate its power, that this and the late session owe their extraordinary proceedings. Its hope now is centred in this bill. In their estimation, without a protective tariff, all is lost; and, with it, that which is now lost, may be regained.

I have now, Senators, said what I intended. It may be asked, why have I spoken at all? It is not from the expectation of changing a single vote on the opposite side. That is hopeless. The indications, during this discussion, show, beyond doubt, a foregone determination on the part of its advocates to vote for the bill, without the slightest amendment, be its defects or errors ever so great. They have shut their eyes and closed their ears. The voice of an angel from heaven could not reach their understanding. Why, then, have I raised mine? Because my hope is in truth. "Crushed to earth, it will rise again." It is rising; and I have added my voice to hasten its resurrection. Great already is the change of opinion on this subject since 1828. Then the plantation States, as they are called, stood alone against this false and oppressive system. We have had scarcely an ally beyond their limits; and we had to throw off the crushing burden it imposed, as we best could, within the limits of the Constitution. Very different is the case now. On whatever side the eye is turned, firm and faithful allies are to be seen. The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag, will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is incribed: FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION.—Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country.

* Mr. Calhoun's speech on Mr. Clay's resolutions.
† Hon. Warren R. Davis.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to repeal the law abolishing Juries at the January and July Terms of Mecklenburg County Court.

August 9, 1842. 74...tml

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

County Court of Please and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1842.

JOHN ERWIN *VS.* CARTER CRITTENDEN.

Attachment levied in hands of Joshua Trotter, and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Carter Crittenden, the defendant in the above case, is not an inhabitant of this State: *It is ordered*, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Mecklenburg at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to plead or replevy, or judgment final will be rendered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demands.

Witness, *Charles T. Alexander, Jr.*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday of July, 1842.

C. T. ALEXANDER, C. M. C. C.

Prs. fee $5.60. [75]

JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1842

Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to is final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

THE BALL ROLLING ON!

From the proceedings of their meeting in another column, it will be seen that the sturdy Democracy of old Lincoln are following up the move made in this County recently, in nominating Mr. CALHOUN for the Presidency. We rejoice to see this, for the course of Lincoln will have great weight in stirring up our friends throughout the State. A gentleman who was present at the meeting at Hoffman's writes us—"It would have pleased you to have seen the zeal and energy with which the left wing of the Lincoln Democracy entered into the support of 'the greatest man of the age.' Judging from the spirit I saw manifested on Saturday last, I should say that Mr. CALHOUN would rally in his favor the strongest and most enthusiastic party that has ever appeared in this country."

Another meeting is to be held at Smoyer's Store, in the northern part of Lincoln, on Saturday next. ...p the ball rolling!

THE SPEECH

Of Mr. CALHOUN in to-day's paper, though it crowds out much other matter, we know will be a welcome treat to our readers. Among all the efforts of Mr. C.'s great mind, this speech seems by common consent to be ranked first in ability and statesmanlike views. We hope it will be read attentively, as the author is now before the American people as a candidate for the first office in their gift;—and in this speech he lays down the great leading principles on which the next Presidential contest is to be fought.

As an exposure of the fallacy of the protective system, and a refutation of the arguments of its advocates, this speech is unanswerable, and just the thing that should be in the mind and hands of every Democrat. HENRY CLAY has laid down his creed, and his friends everywhere inscribe it on their banners—"*Tariff, Distribution, Debt.*" Mr. CALHOUN rears aloft the Democratic banner, on which is inscribed—"*Free Trade; Low Duties; No Debt; Separation from Banks; Economy, Retrenchment*, and a *strict adherence to the Constitution.*" Under which of these banners will the farmers, mechanics, laboring men, and tax payers rally?

STATE ELECTIONS.

The elections for Governor and members of the Legislature took place in *Maine* on the 12th inst. From the returns already received, it would seem that Federal Whigery has finally given up the ghost in Maine. The *Boston Post* of the 17th says:

"Below will be found returns from 186 towns, in which Mr. Fairfield's majority over the Whig candidate is 8,138, and HIS GAIN SINCE LAST YEAR TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO! Fairfield's majority over Kent, at the last election, was 10,565; his majority over Robinson this year, will be about FIFTEEN THOUSAND! So far as heard from, nineteen Democratic Senators have been elected, and not one Whig. Indeed, it is doubtful whether the Whigs have elected their Senators in Kennebec county. Their majority in that county last year was 1,385, and in the towns heard from they have lost 1,062 votes."

VERMONT

Has gone for the Whigs—"solitary and alone," she rallies under the banner of Federalism. *Paine* is elected Governor by a majority of about 2,000 over *Smilie*, Democrat. The Federal majority in the Legislature on joint ballot 27—last year it was 60: showing a Democratic gain of 33 members. This will do pretty well for Vermont.

THE CABINET.

The last *Globe* notices certain givings out in the organs of Mr. Webster, in regard to approaching changes in the Cabinet of the President, which that paper seems to think are well founded. It is believed that Mr. Webster, having served his British friends all he could in the settlement of our difficulties with England, intends now to resign his office of Secretary of State, come out against Tyler and in favor of *Clay*, whom he is to succeed as President if *Clay himself* can be elected; that *Louis McLane* will take Webster's place in the Cabinet, and that *Caleb Cushing*, of Mass., is to be Secretary of the Treasury in place of Mr. Forward, who also intends resigning. These changes, it is said, will take place immediately on the return of the President from the Rip Raps, whither he went to spend a month, after the interment of Mrs. Tyler in Virginia.

A late Whig Convention in Massachusetts nominated *Clay* for President, and *John Davis* of Mass., ("honest John," he who ...ced when the British burnt the Capitol at Wa...gton during the last war) for Vice President.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

We have at last obtained, through the Raleigh *Standard*, complete returns from all the Counties in the State at the last August election for Governor. It will be seen that Morehead's majority is 4,745—3,836 less than in 1840. The *Standard* says the returns from fifty-two Counties are official as on file in the Secretary of State's office; and "the remaining nineteen are reported from returns on which the utmost reliance may be placed." We annex our table complete.

Governor's Election.

	1842.		1840.	
	Morehead.	Henry.	Morehead.	Saunders.
Anson,	995	372	1,100	422
Ashe,	473	527	501	534
Bertie,	400	474	483	468
Bladen,	301	438	329	451
Brunswick,	283	309	352	247
Beaufort,	750	593	846	363
Burke,	1,514	399	1,555	367
Buncombe,	930	410	1,335	547
Cabarrus,	610	302	840	395
Camden,	453	77	526	91
Carteret,	283	242	442	287
Caswell,	244	1,109	270	1,137
Chatham,	992	707	1,075	603
Cherokee,	368	203	292	130
Chowan,	243	221	292	203
Columbus,	129	351	242	288
Craven,	549	656	671	643
Cumberland,	558	886	621	952
Currituck,	73	367	90	525
Davidson,	1,220	484	1,409	470
Duplin,	182	801	234	766
Edgecomb,	74	1,185	111	1,298
Franklin,	353	646	383	636
Granville,	901	851	873	760
Gates,	313	427	381	392
Greene,	274	198	308	258
Guilford,	1,615	418	2,211	469
Halifax,	567	419	622	446
Haywood,	465	216	438	242
Hertford,	292	231	394	231
Hyde,	382	161	485	179
Iredell,	1,479	252	1,668	331
Johnston,	557	580	569	617
Jones,	213	129	212	121
Lenoir,	216	377	264	386
Lincoln,	679	1,579	933	2,056
Macon,	424	160	433	203
Martin,	226	577	244	574
Mecklenburg,	764	1,182	984	1,201
Montgomery,	510	101	1,102	139
Moore,	521	504	560	517
Nash,	80	765	73	782
New-Hanover,	201	885	220	899
Northampton,	532	430	543	519
Onslow,	187	581	150	683
Orange,	1,576	1,472	1,662	1,549
Pasquotank,	631	144	660	222
Perquimons,	353	94	494	124
Person,	310	515	274	553
Pitt,	572	379	625	519
Randolph,	1,154	309	1,287	346
Richmond,	655	92	672	79
Robeson,	534	557	601	568
Rockingham,	383	954	533	1,000
Rowan,	913	656	954	627
Rutherford,	1,366	173	1,652	546
Sampson,	385	603	472	723
Stokes,	1,129	1,180	1,163	1,190
Surry,	983	950	1,130	984
Tyrrell,	288	106	422	44
Wake,	953	1,185	1,030	1,157
Warren,	113	730	88	705
Washington,	364	58	379	95
Wayne,	216	680	262	777
Wilkes,	1,333	109	1,424	128
Yancey,	292	493	392	417
	39,465	34,729	44,484	36,438

POLITICAL PHENOMENON.

That political conglomeration 'yclept modern Whiggery, can certainly be classed in no otherwise than as a phenomenon. It is unlike any thing else that ever existed on the earth. It lacks the frank, bold honesty of the old Federal party, its prototype in principle: the leaders approve and oppose everything by fits and starts, and seem to have no fixedness of principle or purpose, unless it be to get and hold office.

The course of the party towards President Tyler ought and must damn them to everlasting infamy. They abuse him for using the veto power to arrest measures which they publicly professed to be opposed to, and against which some of their most distinguished leaders voted in Congress. The party went into power with a President and Vice President, and most of its leading men, pledged not to raise the import duties above the standard fixed in the Compromise act. They accordingly passed a Distribution Bill, which by its own provisions was not to go into operation if it created a necessity to increase the duties above 20 per cent. Mr. Tyler signed this Bill and was applauded for it by the Whigs. They then turned round and passed a Tariff raising the duties far above 20 per cent., and for vetoing this, they denounce the President as a traitor and fool. So with the Bank Bills: the party professed to be opposed to a Bank on the principle of either of the Bills, yet they abuse the President for vetoing them. The Southern Whig members of Congress (all but *Stanly*) voted against the vetoed tariffs; yet they join in abusing the power that arrested them with a veto. They profess to be opposed to a protective tariff; and yet support with immoderate zeal the very father and chiefest advocate of the system. They all now profess to be opposed to the Bankrupt Law; and yet applaud the President for signing it. They prate in the streets against office begging; and the moment there is a vacant office, scores of them are scrambling for it. They profess love for the poor, and evince that love by doubling and trebling the taxes upon that needy class of society.

Such is modern Whiggery—a compound of contradictions, absurdities and deceit—a phenomenon of splendid appearance, but ephemeral in its nature and soon to be numbered with the things that were.

TIMES IN GEORGIA.

It would seem from the following, that the good times promised by the Whigs have "come up missing" in Georgia as well as in these parts. The Cassville *Pioneer* contains the following extract of a letter from Gilmer county, dated September 13, 1842:

"The state of affairs is truly alarming in this county. On Saturday night last, the Sheriff's office was broken open, and all the papers taken therefrom, relating to the business of the approaching term of the Circuit Court, and all others, in fact;—and on the night previous, the Clerk's office was entered, all the prpers taken, together with the records, minutes of court and other books. Who the author of this daring outrage is, yet remains a mystery, and is even beyond probable conjecture—but time will solve all things."

OUTRAGE ADDED TO INSULT.

In our last regular paper, we noticed the gross insult offered to their own country by the leading Whigs of New York at a dinner given to Lord Ashburton in that city. The insult consisted in treating with silent contempt the national toast to "the President of the United States," and immediately thereafter cheering the toast to "the Queen of Great Britain." This insult was so manifest, that the British subjects present afterwards expressed their mortification at having been guests at a banquet where so base an indignity was offered by Americans to their own country and its institutions. When the circumstances of this insult became known in New York, the entire Democratic party, with all the patriotic portion of the Whigs, got up a grand procession and public meeting, to express their abhorrence and disgust for its authors. And although this public and patriotic demonstration was got up and participated in only by the most respectable and virtuous of the city, the British Whigs there dared to put on foot a most daring outrage, as thus disclosed by a neutral paper:

"When it was first made generally known that our citizens were to have a public demonstration of feeling on the subject of the national insult at the Astor House dinner—and that this feeling was to be shown in the getting up of a procession with *ladies*—a scheme of mischief and wickedness was fixed upon to cast odium on the whole affair, by some scoundrels, who, we feel assured, though they belong to the whig party, would receive scorn for such a deed, from their own faction as readily as from the democrats. They determined to bribe a number *of women of the town*, and by certain underhand manœuvres, make them a part of the females in the procession! They went to several houses of ill-fame and arranged matters, as they thought, in a fair train of success. They even furnished funds to the women; and particular directions were given the prostitutes, by these horrible and depraved wretches, *to scatter themselves among the respectable families in the carriages*—and attract as much notice as possible from the bystanders during the passage of the spectacle! The reader can easily imagine for what purpose all this was intended."

The following extract from the notice of the procession by the *Courier and Enquirer*, shows the object of this outrage, and that it was got up by the leading Whigs of the city, to disgrace the procession, as the *C. & E.* is the prime organ of the city Whiggery:

"Nor ought these women to suffer from the contact into which they were brought by their husbands. They are in no wise to blame that we know of, if some dozen cab loads of the *abandoned* did turn out with them. All the infamy of the 'social association' belongs to others, not to them."

Now, what do our readers think of this? This is the party who call themselves *Whigs*, and their opponents *Locofocos* and *Tories!* They first insult their own country and its institutions, and then when the patriotic portion of their fellow-citizens get up a procession to resent this insult, they hire prostitutes to mingle with the procession to disgrace it. These are the *Whigs* of the present day—the supporters of Henry Clay and a protective tariff, the god-father of whom is *James Watson Webb* of the New York *Courier and Enquirer*.

Consistency of the Whigs.—At the recent meeting in New York, in honor of the Whig members of Congress, two transparencies shown brilliantly over the Chairman's seat, one—"HENRY CLAY," the other "TARIFF," in large letters. Mr. CLAY was also toasted as the great champion of *protection*. This is what the northen Whigs say of him.

Now hear what a leading Whig paper in Georgia says of this same Clay: "We deny that Mr. Caly, or the Whigs of Georgia, whose candidate he is, seek for the establishment of a protective tariff, but adhere to the principles of the Compromise."

Can the people be thus humbugged? Which tell the truth—the northen or Southen Whigs?

Tennessee.—Gov. *Jones* has called an extra Session of the Legislature of Tennessee to meet on the 4th October. The object is to ex-arrange the Congressional Districts, and, probably, to elect two U. S. Senators.

The President has removed *Jonathan Roberts* from the Collectorship of New York, and appointed *Thomas S. Smith*, a Democrat, in his place.—Roberts and his Whig friends howl mightily at his loss of the spoils.

Whig love for the Poor.—Before they got into office, the Whigs promised to take the tax off of articles consumed by the poor, and put it on luxuries consumed by the rich. In the new Tariff, they have taxed fine printed calicoes, (used by the rich,) *thirty per cent*; and coarse calicoes for the poor they taxed ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PER CENT! The poor taxed just five times as much as the rich!

Appropriate Text.—It is said that just before the adjournment of Congress, the following text was handed to the Rev. Chaplain, with a desire that he would preach a sermon therefrom, "The *House of the wicked* shall be overthrown—but the tabernacle of the righteous shall flourish."—Prov. xiv.

New York Plebian.

☞ The Coos County (N. H.) Democrat says: "Modern Whiggery is as empty as the barrels it used to roll through the streets, and as sour as the cider it used to get drunk on."

Movements of the great.—Mr. Clay is about to make a journey through Indiana, and afterwards it is said he will visit Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, &c. Col. Richard M. Johnson will visit Pennsylvania "in all next month." He is expected at Danville, in that State, on the 4th of October, the anniversary of the battle of the Thames. Electioneering on the part of Presidential aspirants, is becoming fashionable.—*Lynch. Republican.*

Maj. Noah, of the New York Union, suggests that if the world should not come to an end in 1843, Miller, who confidently predicts its destruction "in all next year," ought to be submitted to some punishment, as was the case with false prophets under the Mosaic dispensation. The Major, we opine, would dislike to see his suggestion carried out against all the false prophets who have recently flourished in these United States; for if it were thus carried out, what would become of the leaders of his party, who, in 1840, prophesied that the bare announcement of Van Buren's defeat would add one hundred millions of dollars to the wealth of the nation?—*Ib.*

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

FIRST GUN FROM LINCOLN.

On Saturday the 17th inst., pursuant to previous notice, a respectable portion of the Democracy of the southern part of Lincoln County met at the Store of D. Hoffman, Esq., for the purpose of making an expression of their opinion on the subject of the next Presidency. On motion, O. W. HOLLAND, Esq., was called to the chair, and JAMES QUIN and R. WILLIAMSON, Jr., appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been briefly explained by the chairman, on motion of Larkin Stowe, Esq., it was

Resolved, That a Committee composed of the following persons be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, viz: Isaac Holland, S. C. Robinson, John Falls, Willis Reeves, A. B. Coxe, James Quin, Jas. H. White, Wm. Reed, Leroy Stowe, I. Ford, and F. Linebarger, Esqs.

On motion, Larkin Stowe, Esq., was added to the Committee.

The Committee, after having retired a short time, reported the following resolutions which were adopted *unanimously:*

Resolved, That we concur in the resolutions adopted by a portion of the Democracy of Mecklenburg County, in which they nominate JOHN C. CALHOUN as the candidate of the Republican party for the next Presidency.

Resolved, That we regard him as peculiarly fitted for the times—the able and intrepid advocate of the rights of the people—whose guiding principle in legislation is "protection to *all*, and bounties to *none*"—the individual in whom the friends of "Free Trade, low duties, no debt, separation from banks, economy, retrenchment, and a strict adherence to the Constitution," will find a fearless representative.

Resolved, That whilst we express a decided preference for Mr. CALHOUN, yet, having confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the Democraey of the Union, we will yield a cordial support to any monination which they, by national convention or otherwise, may make.

Before the vote was taken on the foregoing resolutions, M. HOKE, Esq., who was present, was requested to address the meeting. This call, though unexpected to him, was obeyed in a handsome and effective speech of about one hour in length, which elicited much applause from the audience.

On motion of A. B. Cox, Esq.,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, and that the Raleigh Standard, and other Democratic papers be requested to copy the same.

The meeting then adjourned.

O. W. HOLLAND, Chairman.

JAMES QUINN, R. WILLIAMSON, Jr., } Secretaries.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

TEMPERANCE.

MR. EDITOR: There are but few subjects in which the great family of mankind ought to have a deeper interest in, than that of Temperance. And to be temperate in all things, as well as in the use of ardent spirits and other stimulants, is a matter of great importance and commendable in all. If even a majority of mankind would practice temperance in all things, how vastly great would be the reduction of human suffering, and equally great would be the increase of human happiness. If temperance, truth, morality, prudence, discretion and charity were universally practiced, how soon would a great portion of the ills incident to man be banished from this world. Health is the greatest blessing that can be enjoyed in this life; and to be deprived of it, makes all here below appear a dreary waste. Now if we wish to insure this blessing, we *must* be temperate in all things.

Intemperance is the offspring of so many causes, that it seems almost impossible to enumerate them. I will, then, have to pass them in review very briefly and generally.

Intemperance, in its broadest sense, means excess in the gratification of our propensities and passions, and even intellectual pursuits. It is found in intimate and strong connexion with the pleasures and enjoyments, as well as with the miseries and misfortunes of mankind. It is evident that every capacity of the human system, physical and intellectual, when exercised in moderation and with strict conformity to the laws of nature, is productive of enjoyment and happiness. This proper exercise of our faculties, when matured into habits of life, may be called Temperance. And it appears to me that it is the abuse of these faculties by their unrestrained indulgence, that may be called intemperance. We all know that when we satisfy our hunger and thirst in moderation, and refresh our body and mind with a reasonable portion of sleep, the satisfaction of these natural wants invariably produces heathy action of body and mind, attended with real pleasure. But on the other hand, when in eating or drinking, we overload the stomach with meat and drink, and in sleeping we take more repose than is necessary to renovate exhausted nature, our excesses are always productive of evil consequences, such as nausea, head-ache, indigestion, and stupidity, and we become gluttons and drunkards, a disgrace to ourselves and a burden to society.

The same doctrine and mode of reasoning may be applied to the passions of mankind. When they are indulged in prudence and moderation, and not suffered to run into riotous excess, they are always conducive to health, and are productive of many of the pleasures of life. But when they gain the ascendency—ride over the restraints of morality and religion, the cankerworm of premature decay announces to the viction of excess that he is fallen indeed. And what has been remarked in regard to the natural wants and passions of men, may with equal justice be applied to the lofty energies of the mind itself. History informs us that many really great and wise men, have, by their intense thinking and ponderous studies, become mentally overcharged, and were ever afterwards a burthen to themselves or society, or went down to a premature grave.

These remarks are intended to show that intemperance does not consist alone in the use of ardent spirits; but in the *abuse* of that and all other things given us by the creator for our enjoyment here below.

Another thing. Why is it that many of our fellow-mortals take great pains to watch the "walk and conversation" of their neighbors, and appear to have great concern for their welfare and happiness, forgetting altogether about *home affairs*—never taking the first thought that their solicitude for others might have proceeded from some impurity at home—never taking a thought that the work they probably called a work of charity, ought first to have commenced at home? Such neglect the first and great object of their being, and are intemperate without the use of ardent spirits.

The tongue is a useful member when restrained by prudence. But when it becomes the weapon of the slanderer, then it may truly be called an evil member, full of deadly poison. It is capable of doing more harm to society than all other weapons of intemperance in use. Slander, like jealousy, is a monster that "mocks the meat it feeds upon." He who can choke the sweetest flowers of social love and friendship, and taint them with disease—who can crush his neighbor's good name and build upon its ruins—who can write infamy upon the brow of others to prove his own purity—who will heap disgrace upon an innocent fellow-being to gratify the cursed passion of revenge, is unworthy to be ranked with men, but is a heartless fiend. Those who have seen their dearest rights tampered with—who have known what it is to have the priceless gem of a good name sullied by the poisonous breath of a cold, unpitying slanderer, can best say if the abuse of the tongue is not intemperance.

I fear some of our people forget that it is intemperate to wrong a neighbor of his just dues—to cheat the laborer of his hard earnings—to wrong the widow and the orphan. But I think these the most detestable of all species of intemperance. And there are many more habits that would come under the head of intemperance; but I cannot enumerate them all now. Yet there is one thing that has caused me oft times to wonder with astonishment—to wit: the use of *tobacco*, in any form except as a medicine. We see it brought into use by a majority of mankind, when it is well known to be a deadly poison, (a small portion of the extract of that plant being sufficient to produce immediate death, when taken into the stomach.) The use of this poisonous narcotic by the coarser sex, as it is destructive to health and comfort, is certainly horrible enough;—but when we see the fairer and gentler sex—beautiful and amiable woman, who would of course be considered temperate, yield to the deluding habit of using tobacco as a stimulant, language cannot express our abhorrence of intemperance. But lest I may prove tedious to you and your readers, Mr. Editor, I will cut short my remarks, by saying that of all the modes of using tobacco, that of rubbing snuff is the most reprehensible, inasmuch as it destroys health, comfort, and beauty. So, good-bye, for the present.

AN OBSERVER.

[It will be seen that "An Observer" gives the Temperance folks, the tobacco chewers, and even the ladies a few plain hints, by observing which probably all might be benefitted.]

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

By reference to our fourth page it will be seen this distinguished gentleman has received a formal nomination for the Presidency, from the Democracy of Mecklenburg, N. C.—"Keep that ball in motion."—*Spartanburg Journal.*

☞ We notice with pleasure, that Mr. CALHOUN has been nominated by the People of Mecklenburg, North Carolina, for the Presidency. It is curious, too, that this was the first place in the Colonies where the banner of Independence was unfurled. The nomination of Mr. CALHOUN, therefore, by this county, is peculiarly auspicious.

True Carolinian.

BRITISH LIBERTY!

Dr. *Hagan*, the able editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel, now travelling in Europe, in a letter pulished in his paper, says of his landing in Liverpool: "Hundreds of her Majesty's dutiful subjects crowded the wharf, some in uniform, but the great mass was in omniform. Many of them did not appear to have formed any very intimate acquaintance with soap or water. In crowding on the boat to earn a few pence by carrying baggage ashore, they were driven back by two policemen, who preceded them. The police used ratans, or small canes, and applied them liberally, at their own discretion, to the shins and shoulders alternately of the industrious white slaves of her Majesty. When I saw one man dressed in a little brief authority, apply the lash to the shoulders of his half naked, half starved fellow subject, I thought of Burns' couplet, and wished that the philanthropists of Great Britain would unmuzzle the ox, and take the beam out of their own eye at home, before they commenced their labors of love in our slaveholding States in America."

A new paper is about to be started in Cincinnati, Ohio, to be called the "Coon Skinner," to be devoted to the flaying of *coons* and other "*varmints.*" The whigs of the Queen City may justly apprehend a *skinning* on the 11th day of October next.

Died,

In this Town, on the 18th instant, *Thomas*, son of Mr. Patrick Harty, aged about 9 years. Also, on Sunday evening last, *Benjamin*, son of the same, aged about 2 years.

In this Town, on the 21st inst., *Susannah Eugenia*, infant daughter of Mr. David Weant, aged 2 years, 11 months and 9 days.

In this vicinity, at 7 minutes before 7 o'clock on Friday evening last, Mr. *Elias Alexander*, aged about 50 years.

In this vicinity, at 7 o'clock on Friday evening last, Capt. *Marcus T. C. Kennedy*, aged about 50 years, leaving a wife and family to mourne their bereavement.

In this County, on the 14th instant, the Rev *John Williamson*, Pastor of Hopewell and Paw Creek Churches. Mr. W. was universally beloved as a Pastor, Christian, and citizen. A pattern of industry, economy, sobriety and piety, his death is sorely lamented by his attached congregations, as well as by all who knew him.

In this vicinity, on the 11th inst., *George Phillips*, aged about 14 years. He was from Anson county, but has been living in this place for the last 8 years.

In this County, on the 18th instant, *William McQuay*, aged about 21 years.

In York District, on the 7th September, Mrs. *Jane McConnell*, the wife of Mr. A. McConnell. The deceased was a native of Cabarrus County, N. C., and died in the 53d year of her age.

Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE, SEPT. 21.

Brandy, peach,	45	*Lead, bar,*	7 *to* 8
do apple,	33 *to* 36	*Mackerel,*	none
Bacon,	6 *to* 7½	*Molasses,*	22 *to* 26
Beeswax,	27 *to* 28	*Oats,*	30 *to* 35
Butter,	12½ *to* 15	*Oil, linseed,*	80 *to* 85
Balerope,	8 *to* 10	*Nails, cut,*	6
Coffee,	11 *to* 12	*Powder, keg,*	$6 50
Cotton,	5 *to* 8	*Rags*	2½
do bagging,	20 *to* 25	*Sugar, brown,*	6½ *to* 10
Corn, (scarce)	50 *to* 60	*lump,*	14
Candles, F F,	17	*loaf,*	15 *to* 18
Flour,	$4 *to* $5	*Salt, bushel,*	50 *to* 60
Feathers,	25 *to* 30	*sack,*	$2 25 *to* 2 50
Flaxseed,	$1 to 1 10	*Tallow,*	10 *to* 10½
Hides, green,	4 *to* 5	*Tobacco, leaf,*	1½ *to* 2½
do dry,	12½ *to* 14	*Wheat,*	80 *to* 90
Iron,	5 *to* 5½	*Whiskey,*	28 *to* 30
Lard,	6 *to* 7	*Wool,*	15 *to* 20

4-4 *sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,* 7 *cents pr yd.*
3-4 *do do do* 5½ *do*
30 *inch do, (heavy) do* 7 *do*
Cotton Yarn, numbers 5 *to* 10, 14 *to* 18

COLUMBIA, S. C., SEPT. 22.

Bagging, hemp,	20 *to* 24	*Corn,*	65 *to* 70
tow,	18 *to* 24	*Oats,*	60 *to* 70
Balerope,	8 to 14	*Peas,*	none
Bacon, hams,	8 *to* 14	*Lard,*	10 *to* 12
shoulders,	3 *to* 7	*Lead,*	8 *to* 11
sides,	5 *to* 8	*Molasses,*	31¼ *to* 40
Butter,	12½ to 20	*Nails, cut,*	6¼ *to* 7
Candles, sperm,	35 *to* 45	*Oil, linseed,*	90 *to* $1
tallow,	17 *to* 20	*tanner's,*	$1
Cheese, northern,	12½	*Rice, bushel,*	$3 *to* 3 50
Coffee, cuba,	11 *to* 13	*Sugar, brown,*	11 *to* 13
java,	16 to 18	*loaf,*	16 *to* 18
rio,	11 *to* 12½	*lump,*	15 *to* 17
Cotton,	5 *to* 8¼	*Salt, sack,*	$2 50
Mackerel, No 1		*Soap, yellow,*	9 *to* 13
No 2		*Shot, all sizes,*	9 *to* 12
No 3	$10 *to* 10½	*Tallow,*	12 *to* 14
Flour, new,	$6 *to* 7	*Teas,*	80 *to* $1 25

CHERAW, AUG. 30.

Beef, in market,	5½ *to* 6½	*Flour,*	$5 *to* 6 50
Bacon, fm wag.	6 *to* 8	*Feathers,*	30½ *to* 32
retail,	7 *to* 8	*Hides, green,*	5
Butter,	12½ *to* 15	*dry,*	10
Beeswax,	22 *to* 25	*Iron,*	5 *to* 6
Bagging,	20 *to* 25	*Lard,* (scarce)	7 *to* 8
Balerope,	10 *to* 12½	*Leather, sole,*	22 *to* 28
Coffee,	12½ *to* 15	*Lead, bar,*	8 *to* 10
Cotton,	4½ *to* 8¼	*Molasses,*	28 *to* 40
Corn, (scarce)	50 *to* 62	*Nails, cut,*	7 *to* 8

Charlotte Female Academy.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Wednesday, 12th October next.

All the various Literary and Ornamental branches will be taught, and the same rates of tuition charged as heretofore.

The Music Department will be continued and the charge per Session reduced to $23 00.

Board with the principal in the Academy can be had at $8 50 per month.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON, Prin.

Sept. 19, 1842. 81....4w.

ALEXANDER BETHUNE

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the *TAILORING BUSINESS*, in the South-east wing of Spring's brick house, where he will be ready to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage. Being regular in the receipt of the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, his style shall not be inferior to any at the South.

☞ *Fall and Winter Fashions for* 1842-3 *just received.*

Charlotte, Sept. 27, 1842.

WANTED.

A first-rate Journeymen Tailor.

A. BETHUNE.

Charlotte, Sept. 27th, 1842.

Dr. P. C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February [illegible] 48...tf

Dr. Charles D. Fox

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. He may be found at his office, No. 6, white row of the [illegible] House, unless absent on professional engagements.

July 17, 1842. 71...tf

HAS [illegible] Office directly opposite Smith's Hotel, where he will be ready to wait on his friends and the public professionally engaged at all times, unless [illegible]

☞ A report [illegible] industriously circulated for *effect*, relative [illegible] pronounced extraordinary. They have been [illegible] takes this opportunity to state to the public, [illegible] holds himself ready at any time to compare [illegible] and weigh his services with any of the Faculty [illegible] wishes it to be distinctly understood, that [illegible] CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

VALUABLE LAND

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to [illegible] part of his lands, now offers for sale a valuable Tract of Land, with good improvements,

CONTAINING 425 *ACRES,*

of which there is 150 acres in cultivation, of which there is 50 acres in Cotton, and the [illegible] cleared land. Also, is on the lands a GRIST MILL and COTTON-GIN propelled by water power. The above land is situated in Mecklenburg County, on Mallard Creek, 7 miles Northeast of Charlotte, and inferior to none in this section of the country, for the production of Cotton, grain, &c. As to the location of the above described lands, as respects the abundance of good water, health, and fertility of soil combined, it cannot be exceeded in the country. As I am determined to sell, I would respectfully invite those who wish to make a purchase of such as is above described, to call and view the land and judge for themselves. Terms of payment made easy.

M. S. ALEXANDER.

May 31, 1842. 64....tf

Notice.

I Forwarn all persons from trading for a note given by me to *George Cremor*, for about one hundred and twelve dollars, and dated the 16th July, 1842. In a word, it is the only note I have out payable to a man of that name. He resides near Beatty's Ford, Lincoln County, N. C. Cremor is requested to come and take the properity and bring my note, as the property I bought was unsound, and I do not intend to pay the same unless compelled to do so by law.

THOMAS K. CURETON.

Cureton's Store, S. C., Aug. 15, 1842. 76...t1stJ

Carolina Inn,

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE above Establishment, situated on main-street, north of the Court House, in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., is still kept open by the undersigned for the accommodation of the public. The proprietor feels confident of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronise his House. The travelling public will find at the Carolina Inn every comfort, convenience and attention necessary to refresh and reinligorate both man and horse. Particular pains wil be bestowed on the Table, Bar, and Beds—that every thing shall be in the most sumptuous and neat order;—and the Stables will always be supplied with abundance and attended by faithful, experienced Hostlers. In short, the subscriber is determined to keep up the accommodations at his House in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the interior country. All he asks from the public is, to give him a call.

Drovers can at all times be supplied with convenient and well enclosed LOTS, on moderate terms, and furnished with grain at a low price.

JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, June 2, 1842. 65...tf

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and a short notice. Ordes will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, Mh 9, 1841.

BLANKS

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper, for sale at this Office.

TRAVELLERS,

TAKE NOTICE!

TIMOTHY R. HUGHE.

HAVING obtained the MANSION HOUSE for public accommodation, informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patronage.

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure.

His BAR will be found furnished with a choice selection of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, both foreign and domestic.

His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.

N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, N. C., May 23, 1842. 64....6m

Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale the PLANTATION on which I now live, lying on the Providence Road ten miles from Charlotte, in Providence Settlement.—The tract contains ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE ACRES of good land, on which are good improvements. Those wishing to buy can have an opportunity of doing so by calling on the subscriber. AMBROSE M. REA.

September 13 1842. 79-3

United States:

District Court of North Carolina,

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE to show cause against the Petition of JONAS RUDESELL, of Mecklenburg county, Blacksmith, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Monday the 19th day of September next.

CHARLES WARD, of Lincoln county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Monday the 19th day of September next.

ISAAC WYCOUGH, of Licoln county, Wagon maker, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Monday the 19th day of September next.

ALEXANDER JONES, of Iredell county, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Monday the 19th day of September next.

By Order of the Court.

H. B. POTTER,

Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

August 8th, 1842. 75...3w

Last Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of

MEDICINES & C.,

now informs all those indebted to him, either by note or Book account, that the same must be closed at or before the July Court;—longer indulgence cannot be given. Those indebted by Book accout will be expected at least, to close their accounts by note. And as this is positively the last notice, all accounts not settled by that time, will be placed in other hands for collection. C. J. FOX.

May 17, 1842. 63...tf

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to repeal the law abolishing Juries at the January and July Terms of Mecklenburg County Court.

August 2, 1842. 74...tml

Caution!

THE public are cautioned against trading for two notes of hand given by the subscriber to Thomas McGee, of Lincoln county. One is for two hundred dollars, due the 25th of December next, and dated the 7th of February, 1842; the other is for seventy-five, dollars, due in June, 1843, dated as the first. As the property for which said notes were given has proved unsound, I do not intend to pay them, unless forced to do so by law.

RICHARD RANKIN.

Lincoln county, July 26, 1842. 73...5w

DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES:

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR

CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES,

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of life, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphylitic Syrup.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy.

Abyssinia Mixture, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa and Gleet; also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Gold-Mine Balsam, for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.

Aromatic Extract, A liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c.

Depurative Powder, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Disease of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Bengal Ointment, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Accoustic Oil, for Deafness and all other Auricular Complaints, which is to be used together with the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Pamphlet, "Treatment," &c., entered according to Act of Congress, contains full directions for the use of all the above mentioned Medicines, and accompanies every remedy.

Persons wishing to procure any of Dr. Kuhl's Medicines, will please direct their orders, with the amount, (post-paid,) to DR. KUHL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or to any of the following Agents.

NORTH CAROLINA:

B. Oates, Druggist,	Charlotte,
J. F. & C. Phifer,	Concord,
J. & R. Sloan,	Greensborough,
Hargrave, Gaither & Co.	Lexington,
Jenkins & Biles,	Salisbury,
J. M. A. Drake,	Ashborough,
C. C. Henderson,	Lincolnton,

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Steele, Gunning & Co.,	York, C. H.
McLure, Brawley & Co.,	Chester, C. H.

The continuation of the list of Agents see Dr. K's. Pamphlet.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...1y

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina for a division of Lincoln county. [Sept. 8, 1842. 79-tml

Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Cabarrus county, N. C., on the 27th of August last, *Sandy Starns*, a bound boy, between fourteen and fifteen years old. I forewarn all persons from trusting him on my account, and also from harboring him, as I am determined to enforce the law against offenders. I will give the above reward for his delivery.

GEORGE E. LUDWICK.

Mt. Pleasant, N. C., Sept. 1, 1842. 79-3

TO THE WORLD!

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and disease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power? No, we cannot; the human heart goes forth to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feels himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of diseases cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system:—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous and glandular system, scrofula, cancerous ulcers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills there has a new medicine dawned upon the world: and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reasons upon which it founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA. This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus.—The process throughout is governed by stricly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which are the the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints.—Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimony of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and disease. The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it throughout the whole United States. That all may have it within their reach it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlightened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is destined to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, recieve your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its object relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered, and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Hon. Robert H. Morris, Mayor of the city of New-York.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory ever constant in the task brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician: but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermisson. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and dischared matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were peircing me at every point.—The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturb the whole house and also some of the famalies in the adjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last: the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly portruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had became much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commeneed taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months.—By the time I had used one bottle, the pain had nearly left, the eruption was also much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe my statement for it is true, true. Oh how lamely those cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, those dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

Ever gratefully yours,

THOMAS TURNER, 45 Anothy street.

City and County of New York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 26th of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true.

ROBT. H. MORRIS,
Mayor of the City of New-York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN,
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Duan-st.

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant,
corner Church and Leonard-sts.
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer,
corner Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC I. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin-st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectably source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine:

NEW-YORK, August 3, 1842.

"Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen; Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted make known to the world the inestimable benefit I have received by the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which afterwards proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, 'from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness in me.' From the time first mentioned down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics, among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded, shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New-York City Hospital, but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost helpless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near $3,000 in travelling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla; and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren-street, New-York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure. PAUL BURDOCK.

ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT.—Let the following speak for itself:

"NEW YORK, August 16, 1842.

"Messrs. SANDS: Gentlemen—Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgement of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. I became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously affected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge of matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease grew worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced using it and now, after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them much suffering and expense. Those wishing to learn further particulars concerning my case will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

I am, with gratitude, yours, &c.

AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co. Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New York. Price $1.

IMPORTANT WORK.

Now in Press, and will shortly be published, a Dictionary of

ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES.

BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., &C.

Illustrated with 1,241 Engravings!

THIS is, unquestionably, the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and viscious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest develop ments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school for students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufactures are given from the best, and usually from the Official authority, at the end of each article.

The Work will be printed from the second London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers) at twenty-five cents each, on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars, at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable*. In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers can be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, Le Roy Sunderland, 125 Fulton street, New York.

**To every editor who gives this advertisement twelve insertions, we will foward to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.

THE CHICORA.

OR

MESSENGER OF THE SOUTH.

UNDER this title, the Subscribers propose publishing in the City of Charleston a WEEKLY PAPER to be devoted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, the ARTS, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—in a word, to whatever may impart instruction or afford amusement to each class, profession or calling of our people. In politics and religion, *the Chicora* will occupy strictly neutral ground; yet sufficient attention will be paid to both, to enable the reader to learn how prospers the religious and political condition of the country.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a *desideratum* at the South; and it is to meet this, that *The Chicora* is now proposed to be issued. The Subscribers are aware their promises may appear too confident, after the repeated failure of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made—so extensive the correspondence they have secured—so valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern talent they have enlisted—that with the kindly feelings and liberal patronage of the South, hey have no fears for the result.

THE *Literary Department* of the CHICORA will be supplied with articles of rare and substantial merit, with reviews and critiques of all the new works of the day, and with original tales, sketches, works of fiction, biographies and poetry from the pens of several of the most gifted authors, both of the North and South.

The *Scientific* and *Mechanical Department* will be enriched with essays and illustrations from individuals high in public estimation, as thoroughly practical men, which, together with the Agricultural communications already secured to the paper from various portions of the country, will form a compendium of useful instruction invaluable to the artisan and the planter.

In this Department of *General Intelligence*, the subscribers believe the CHICORA will take a stand which will not be surpassed by any Journal of the Union. As one of the subscribers will make it his constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance already possessed in the cities of our sea-board and the West, a weekly correspondence will be established with Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and New-Orleans, through which will be obtained, not only the earliest information in regard to all foreign and domestic matters of importance, Prices current of Southern products and monetary affairs of moment in the different States, but also the opinions of judicious men in regard to Commercial prospects, and matters of an economical, civil, and political character. Nor, since

A little folly now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men,

so they intend to exclude those lighter articles of information, familiarly designated the chit chat of the day, which, while they may serve to amuse a weary or listless hour, have at the same time the higher effect of acquainting us with the character and customs of our Northern and Western neighbors, and connecting more closely the bonds of unity between us.

Feeling assured then, of their ability to meet the wishes of the Southern community, and to establish a paper on the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby pledging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only most fully to redeem, but even to exceed the promises they make, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the good people of South Carolina and her sister States.

The CHICORA will be printed on an imperial sheet, of the very best paper and type, and shall be embellished with portraits of our distinguished men, and views illustrative of our scenery. The price will be $5 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number.

N. S. DODGE,
B. R. CARROLL.

March 31, 1842.

ALABAMA

Land for Sale.

THE undersigned wishes to dispose of a TRACT OF LAND in Pickens County, Alabama. The tract is an even section, being a mile square, and containing

640 *ACRES:*

It is all up-land, lies level, and produces excellent corn and cotton: there is cleared on the tract about thirty acres, all fresh, and well fenced; a good double log-cabin, a well, and spring.

Mr. John Linebarger, recently of Lincoln County, N. C., lives near the place, and also Mr. Rossell, from the same County, I believe, who if applied to can give a satisfactory account of the premises. It is in a good neighborhood, and beyond example healthy.

There is also upon the place a stock of Cattle of about sixteen head, thirty or forty Sheep, and a stock of Hogs. I offer the whole for two thousand Dollars, (good money) one half cash, and the balance in twelve months.

Here is an opportunity for one who wishes to emigreat, to procure land already open and stocked, whereby he will not be subject to delays and drawbacks as those are who have to start on a place unimproved.

Should this meet the eye of any one who wishes to remove to Alabama, I am sure he would do well to make enquiry of

LINCOLN CLARK.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., June 30, 1842. 72...4w

HEAD-QUARTERS, WAXAWS.

ATTENTION! OFFICERS OF THE 69TH REGIMENT.

YOU are hereby commanded to parade your Companies at Amos Stevens' Store, on Friday the 4th of November next, at 9 o'clock, a. m., armed and equipt as the law directs for review and inspection. The field and staff officers are also ordered to parade as above. Also, on the day previous, all commissioned and non-commissioned Officers, and musicians, are ordered to parade at the same place at 10 o'clock, a. m., armed and equipt for Drill.

By order of the Colonel Commandant.

JAMES M. STEWART, Adjt.

Sept. 6th, 1842. 78...2w.

SOUTHERN TONIC,

A valuable family Medicine for the cure of Ague and Fever, loss of appetite, and every symptom of General Debility, for sale at the Drug Store.

Sept. 5th, 1842. B. OATES.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in Camden, S. C., a weekly Religious paper to be entitled

The Southern Christian Sentinel,

And Register of General Intelligence.

It is generally known to the Baptist denomination in South Carolina, that vigorous efforts were made at the meeting of Convention in December last, and subsequently, at Charleston, to get up a paper in this State, to be located in Charleston—it is also known that those efforts have proved wholly abortive. And now it is to be fairly presumed that, unless some individual shall undertake the business on his own responsibility and risk, it will not be done at all, and we shall continue to experience the multiplied inconveniences, arising from not having a suitable vehicle to advocate our cause. As it seems no one else is willing to embark in this enterprise, the subscriber, after mature reflection and solicitation of divine direction, and considerable consultation with his brethen, has at length, "with fear and trembling," consented to make an effort in this good work; and he deems no apology necessary, in tendering to his brethren his unpretending services in this department of chirstian labor.

If apology were necessary, it would be found in the loud and almost universal call made for a paper, from almost every part of the State. Of this, we have the most indubitable evidence. Further apology also, is found in the fact, that several of the principal leading brethren of the denomination in the State, and indeed, all whom he has consulted, have given him their decided approbation, in written communications, now in his possession; and some have recommended him to engage in the work in unqualified terms. That a paper is greatly needed, no one will deny. So much for his justification.

We design our paper to subserve the interests of Religion, Morality, Literature and general intelligence, but it will be especially devoted to the interests of the Baptist Denomination. Notwithstanding this, however, no pains or labor will be spared to make it an interesting and useful sheet to all classes of the community. In order to do this, we shall secure, as we have already done to some extent, the ablest pens in the Southern country, to enrich its columns, by permanent contributions. And the public may rest assured, that the most efficient, enlightened and sanctified services it may be in our power to render, will be employed in the Editorial department. The selections shall also be of the first order.

Some remarks respecting the location of the paper, seem to be demanded. We have chosen Camden in preference to Charleston, not because we believe it to be the proper place of publication, but because we are already settled here, and enjoy the means of support, aside from any emolument that may be supposed to arise from the concern itself. We are also, shielded against the hazard of almost certain failure, or at least of being considerably crippled by having to incur heavy expenditures at the very outset, by going to Charleston. Moreover, the business, to say the least of it, at present, is but an experiment, which we desire to see tested, before we are willing to risk the City. If, however, our brethren should take hold of it as they are able to do, and give it sufficient patronage, we know of no reason at present, why it should not be transferred to Charleston in the course of a year or two.

In conclusion, the subscriber has only to commend his undertaking to the prayers and patronage of his brethren, to the Christain community in general—and above all, to the blessing and approbation of the "God of all Grace." C. M. BREAKER.

CONDITIONS—The price of the SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN SENTINEL will be Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance.

We are constrained to establish this principle at the outset. We are quite willing to risk the hazard of not being remunerated for personal services; but we are not willing to labor without being indemnified against actual loss. For this reason we have put the price of the paper at the very lowest rate, and sincerely hope that no one, unwilling to comply with this condition, will subscribe; and we really cannot see why any one should object to it. Payments made to the delivery of the 4th number will be considered in advance.

2. The SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN SENTINEL will be published weekly, on a Medium sheet, if only 1,000 subscribers be obtained; if 1,500, on a Super-Royal, and if 2,000 on an Imperial sheet.

3. No subscription will be taken for less than one year.

4. On all communications, (to receive attention,) orders for the paper and remittances made by letter, the postage must be paid.

☞ This Prospectus will be sent to various friends and brethren in different parts of the State, and it is respectfully and affectionately requested that they will put themselves at a little trouble to obtain subscribers, and return to us the result of their efforts by the first of December ensuing, as we wish to commence operations by the first of January.

No collection of subscribers need be made till the paper is issued, as we shall not feel warranted to begin with less than 1,000 subscribers; and yet, every one who subscribes, may expect to get the paper, as there is but little doubt that that number will be obtained.

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN—*Extra.*

By J. W. Hampton. **Charlotte, N. C., September 20, 1842.** **Volume 2, Number 8**

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Owing to the sickness of our workmen, we have been able this week to issue only *a part* of the Jeffersonian. Three of our principal compositors were unable to work at all during most of the past week, though not dangerously ill;—and, indeed, we were only able to issue our last week's paper by aid kindly furnished by our cotemporary of the *Charlotte Journal*, to whom we gratefully return our thanks.

There has, for a month past, been an unusual amount of sickness in this village and county, mostly of a light character, however, such as intermittent fevers, &c., causing but few deaths, yet sufficient to confine persons to bed, and keep physicians on the pad. A little care on the part of the our citizens, in regard to diet and exposure to the sun and night air, together with the recent fine rains and change in the atmosphere, will, we hope, restore to our community its usual healthy state.

DEATH OF MRS. TYLER.

Mrs. *Letitia Tyler*, wife of the President of the United States, died at Washington City, on the 10th instant. The *Globe* of the 12th says:—

"She had been, for some years past, a patient sufferer under paralysis—preserving, in the midst of the afflictions it brought, the amenity of manners, gentleness of temper, and anxious, liberal benevolence, which distinguished her from early life.—Years before Mrs. *Tyler* reached the exalted station, in which every individual attribute looms more largely than in humbler life, we had, from a lady of Richmond, a sketch of Mrs. *Tyler's* character, which impressed us with the idea that Mr. *Tyler* had been still more fortunate in his domestic than in his public life. She was represented as one of the most benign and amiable of human beings; and as possessing—with all the endearing qualities of a wife, mother, and friend—a fine understanding. Her good influence was felt throughout the whole circle in which she moved.

"The funeral service is to be performed over her remains, at the President's mansion, this evening. They will be removed to-morrow, for interment at Williamsburg, Virginia."

NORTHERN DEMOCRACY.

Democratic State Conventions have lately been held in New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts—in all of which the greatest harmony and enthusiasm pervailed, according to the accounts given in the papers of those States. In New York, the Hon. *William C. Bouck* was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor at the election in November, and the Hon. *Daniel S. Dickinson* for Lieut. Governor. In Massachusetts, Hon. *Marcus Morton* was nominated for Governor, and Hon. *H. H. Childs* for Lieut. Governor. The Convention in New Jersey was for the purpose of consulting upon the propriety of nominating a ticket for Congress. It seems the Whig Governor of that State has refused to call together the Legislature to lay the State off into Congressional Districts in obedience to the late apportionment law of his brother Whigs in Congress; and his party have also signified their determination to nominate no ticket for Congress at the coming elections. The Democratic Convention denounce the apportionment law, and the revolutionary course of the Whigs in that State, and also resolve that *they too*, will run no ticket for Congress at the next election. So, New Jersey, like several other States, will be unrepresented in the next Congress. Such are the fruits of Whig Legislation—confusion, anarchy, and strife.

DISTRICTING STATES.

The New York Legislature adjourned on the 9th instant, after passing a law to lay off that State into Congressional Districts. The fairness of Democratic Legislation on this subject is most obvious, when compared with the action of Whig Legislatures. Of the thirty-four Districts in New York, as recently laid off, *twenty* gave majorities for the Whigs in 1840, and *fourteen* only gave dem. majorities. While the Massachusetts Legislature, (almost all Whigs) has cut up that State into ten Districts, only *one* of which gave a Dem. majority at the last election.

READ, PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH!

We find the following in the last Raleigh Register:

BUSINESS REVIVING.

The good effects of the passage of the Tariff act, are beginning to be manifested in many of the Eastern Cities and Towns already. We learn from the Pennsylvania Inquirer, that several Factories in that City which have long been closed, will immediately commence operations. Among them the Globe Mills, Lenning's Chemical Works, and Dr. Bergen's Glass Works. The Lehigh Company has been applied to for the water power to be applied to some New Iron Works. These are indeed cheering signs of the times. May they increase and multiply!

In addition to the above welcome intelligence, we find the following in the Chronicle: We are informed that upwards of five hundred persons, who were employed, have already gone to work in the different factories in Delaware county, Pa. And it is computed that five thousand persons will receive employment by Monday next, in Philadelphia and the surrounding neighborhood, at various branches of industry, which the Tariff has brought into existence.

And the same effects have been produced farther North. We have been favored with the following extract of a Letter from Boston:

"The settlement of the Boundary and Tariff questions, have done much to restore confidence here, and every one seems to think, that the tide is, at length, changing. In the three days since this event, the sale of Goods has been greater than during the whole month of August. Money is plenty on good securities."

These are some of the fruits of a protective tariff in its operations in favor of the manufacturers. Another paper says a manufacturer in Boston realized twenty thousand dollars in a few days after the passage of the Tariff, in consequence of the rise in the price of his manufactures. But how is it in the South? Do we hear in this region of any such happy and reviving influences of the Tariff? Yes, we have heard of one or two items we will name for the benefit of the advocates of the protective policy in this section. Several of our merchants were on at New York at the time of the passage of the Tariff Bill. One of them bought a quantity of Cotton bagging at 14 cents per yard, the day before the news got there that the Bill had passed. The next day two others called at the same house, and had to pay 16 cents for the very same article. And a northern paper says sugar has risen twenty per cent. since the passage of the new Tariff. How do our people like these workings of the Tariff? At the north all is joy and brightening prosperity: the Tariffites are holding public rejoicings, with feastings and bon-fires; while the poor, deluded, plundered South is in gloom and weighed down by taxes.—The northern manufacturer feasting and fattening on the spoil of the Southern agriculturist, and the Southern Whigs say amen! all's right! Hurrah for Clay who put the burden on us.

THE SCHOOL FUND

Due the several Counties in this State on the 1st instant, (the 3d instalment for this year,) amounts in the aggregate to $33,479 96. Mecklenburg draws $755 91; Cabarrus $417 32; Lincoln $857 70; Iredell $766 25; Rowan $567 02; Surry $749-44; Davie $360 31; Cleaveland $900 33; Ashe $397 88; Burke $783 16.

First gun from Georgia.—It is a current saying in Georgia—"As goes Savannah, so goes the State." At the late charter election in Savannah, the Democrats elected their whole ticket by an average majority of 111.—Last year the Whigs carried the city by over 100 majority. So look out for more Georgia Democratic thunder about the second week in October.

THE SHOCCO DINNER

To Mr. CALHOUN was a most magnificent affa
We can in this sheet give only the following sh
account:

Correspondence of the North Carolina Standard.

THE CALHOUN DINNER.

MR. EDITOR: I had the extremely good fort
to be present at Shocco last Friday, the 2nd i
on the occasion of the Dinner given to Mr. *Calh*
on his way homeward from Washington City.
consequence of the uncertainty which previous
existed in relation to the precise time of the adjou
ment of Congress, Mr. *Calhoun* was unable to d
ignate the day on which he would be with us un
a day or two before the second.—Indeed, we lea
ed the appointed time for the Dinner, only a day a
a half before the Festival took place. On acc
of the very short previous notice, it was, of co
impossible that it could be generally known eve
this immediate vicinity, whilst those who resi
a distance could not be apprised of the time. N
ertheless, a goodly number of visiters attende
almost all ages and of both political parties, fo
men of all parties whilst they do not of course a
cide in sentiment with the distinguished Senator
illustrious statesman, award to him talents and p
otism of the highest order. A great number
of the fair ones from the sorrounding country
not a few from a great distance assembled to see
honor, and to cheer with their sweet smiles
pretty faces the greatest statesman of the age.
estimating assemblages of the people, I am w
well aware that scarcely any two individuals p
ent will agree as to the number. Some say
five hundred men were present,—others, more,
others less. For myself, I am not a judge
crowds, having not been in the habit of frequen
large meetings of the people. There was, how
er, a very large crowd, considering all the circ
stances, an extraordinary number; and I ha
nothing in saying that, for intelligence, respect
ty, and true worth, the company has rarely, i
er, been equalled, certainly never *surpassed in*
country or in any age. The greatest good o
and decorum prevailed without the least inte
tion of any kind throughout the day; and ever
dividual, so far as I could learn, was pleased
the whole affair,—toasts, speeches, and, above
with the masterly effort, (but, indeed, it seeme
be no *effort* on the part of the great Senator,)
the incorparable speech of the honored guest o
day. I intend not to enter in this cursorily
very hasty letter, into the details of the proce
of the day, as the Committee will publish the
full so soon as they are prepared for your exc
paper: nor do I attempt to give you anything
a sketch of Mr. Calhoun's powerful exposition
history of the two great political parties of the
try from the foundation of the Government
present period, for this was the great theme
address. This were fruitless, as not even the
lar Reporters in Congress can give even a fai
line of Mr. Calhoun's speeches. I will not a
it therefore, but merely add that it was the cl
most lucid, most forcible, and comprehensive
that any of us ever listened to before. It w
clear as if drawn with a sun-beam, and, in
sential, entirely disappointed me. I have hea
Mr. Calhoun was not a speaker for promiscu
semblages of the people, that he presumed too
upon the information and general intelligence
masses of our people; that he overshot; but
occasion no individual could but thoroughly
prehend and perfectly understand every th
said—every subject which he touched with hi
ter hand. His whole address, language, m
depth and lightning-like quickness of thoug
cible expression, all constituted one great "
reason" and most impressive lesson of instruc
his auditory. It was a proud day for our se
the State, and I would to God that every ma
man, and child, could have been present fro
shore that is laved by the Atlantic wave to
mountains that kiss the skies." Above all, h
ception of the eventful period in which we li
powerful interests at stake upon the great issue
before the people and soon to be tried for the
nal weal or wo of our beloved country, great
tions which have been in agitation from the
tion of our republic to the present time, al
crowded together and forming the most pr
era in the nation's history, his description of
was inimitably striking and impressive. Al
breathlike silence and attention from the ti
arose until he sat down amid the deafening
of the crowd and amist the roar of the ba

music which struck up, "Hail to the Chief." I observed whilst Mr. Calhoun was portraying the great interests at stake upon the issue before us, the tears standing in the eyes of many an attentive listener and many old men, especially, who had listened before to their own Macon, as he was wont to recount to them the dangers to their loved country from federal, consdidation measures. Altogether, it was a deeply impressive scene and long, long will it be remembered by the company present, and the name of Mr. Calhoun who, before, was much admired for his extraordinary and gigantic services in behalf of constitutional liberty. is now deeply fixed in the hearts of our people. We almost envy South Carolina the honor of such a man, and one of our most distinguished citizens, himself the Executor of the lamented Macon, spoke the sentiments of many, very many at the time when he gave his toast in honor of South Carolina, her talents. and her patriotism. Other gentlemen were called out in speeches which did them great honor. Gov. Branch, the distinguished President of the Day, Hon. R. M. Saunders, our Metropolitan Representative in the House of Representatives, Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, who rade a very short speech, excusing himself upon he ground that the stars grow dim before the lustre of the meridian sun, and the Hon. Charles Shepard, the former Representative of the Newbern District, who bore honorable and ample testimony to the exalted character for firmness and patriotism of our distinguished guest. But I have already written too much, as you will shortly publish the whole proceedings written out at length by a gentleman of the Committee of Arrangements.

Your obt. servt.,
A SPECTATOR.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

WARRENTON, N. C., Sep. 6.

SIR: On Friday last, I had the pleasure of attending the dinner given to the Hon JOHN C. CALHOUN, at Shocco Springs, by the Republicans of Wren and the adjoining Counties, on his return to the federal city to his home in South Carolina. In consequence of the short previous notice of the day when the festival would take place, (the designation of the day having been first known on the Wednesday immediately preceding,) we apprehended that but few persons would attend; but in this we were disappointed. A very large number, when we consider all the circumstances, were present;—variously estimated at from four hundred to a thousand persons, composing the most worty, intelligent, and respectable assemblage that I remember ever to have witnessed on any similar occasion. Every thing conspired to render it one of the most interesting and imposing scenes I ever beheld in this country. The incomparable fame of the illustrious guest—his inimitable powers of intellect—his unsullied private reputation—his long, continued and able support of southern rights and southern interests—his uniform devotion to the Constitution, as interpreted by the immortal Jefferson, whom he resembles more than any other man in political character—the eventful history of his public life, identified and interwoven as it is, with the most important measures that have been agitated since his first entrance into the councils of his country, now more than thirty years—the character of the auditory, composed, chiefly, of the friends and acquaintances of our own much lamented and virtuous Macon—the presence of a great number of ladies, "Heaven's best gift to man," who had assembled to honor one of the greatest statesmen that ever lived "in the days of time" with their approving smiles, all these considerations, superadded to a firm conviction that pervades all classes of our country, that this is the most eventful period since '98–'99, all conspired to give to the scene with the deepest interest. Precisely at 2 o'clock, the company sat down to a sumptuous repast, prepared for the occasion by our accomplished and indefatigable hostess, Mrs. Ann Johnson, the hostess of Shocco, who had spared no pains or expense on her part to make the festival worthy of the guest and the company. The cloth having been removed, the Hon. John Branch was called upon to preside, assisted by twelve vice Presidents. The most uninterrupted good order and decorum prevailed throughout, except when the fifth toast, which commemented the distinguished American Senator, was announced, at which time the plaudits were "loud, long, and deep," upon the cessation of which the band of music struck up, with great glee, "Hail to the Chief." After the music had ceased, Mr. Calhoun arose to return his thanks, in a speech which I have never heard equalled, and which continued for about three fouths of an hour, during the whole time, almost breathless attention characterized every person present. "I am not soft enough" to attempt any thing like a sketch of this masterly effort. I will simply state to you the leading subjects of his great speech, which was the political history of the Government, from its foundation to the present time, accompanied by an able exposition of the great questions which are staked upon the issue now before the people, and soon to be decided for the lasting weal or woe of our beloved country.—He glanced rapidly at the great revolution which must be soon effected in our country, if we would not be enchained in slavery—a revolution to be accomplished, not by the means which that desperate madman, John Q. Adams, (alas! how fallen!) alluded to, but by the ballot-box, the sacred paladium of constitutional liberty. His final appeal to the people to rise in the majesty of their strength, and to expel the Gauls from the Capitol, was irresistibly powerful and impressive. Many a tear shone in the eyes of the aged fathers who were present, and who know how to value the freedom we enjoy, and who, too, knew full well that it was no fancy picture of the orator, but stern reality. My dear Sir, I am certain that I speak the sentiments of a large, very large majority of the people of all parties present, when I say that the whole speech was the clearest, the most lucid, the most powerful, and the most instructive that any of us ever listened to.—We admired Mr. Calhoun *before; now* we love and cherish him. He is, emphatically, *the* man for the times, whether he remains where he is now, in the Senate of the United States, or whether his countrymen shall call him to the helm of the ship of State. Amongst the speeches delivered, were those of Gov. Branch, Hon. R. M. Saunders, Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, and the Hon. Charles Shepard, formerly representative from the Newbern district. My object is not to give you a detailed account of the proceedings—this will be done by the Committee of Arrangements in a few days—and as my paper is nearly out, I must conclude, by simply saying, that the day and the guest of the day will long be remembered by our people.

Your ob't. serv't.

The Whigs of New York have nominated Hon. *Luther Bradish* for Governor, and *Gabriel Furman* for Lieut. Governor. Bradish is an open, avowed Abolitionist, of the Arthur Tappan school.

WON'T OBEY!

Senator MANGUM, knowing almost to a certainty, that he will be instructed by the next Legislature to assist in undoing some of the acts of the present Whig Congress which he assisted in passing, or to resign his seat, has, through his federal organs, commenced a series of efforts to prepare the public mind for his disobedience of these instructions. He says he don't believe in instructions now,—his mind having undergone a change on the subject since he resigned his seat in the Senate a few years since;—and besides, he says the late elections were not a fair test of public sentiment in North Carolina—that her people are *not* opposed to a *protective tariff*, the bankrupt law, distribution from an empty treasury, the creation of a national debt in time of peace, &c., for all of which measures he voted. If this madcap Democrat turned Federalist thinks he can escape the indignation of the people of North Carolina for his political sins by such base subterfuges, let him try it. There will come a day of reckoning.

The election held in Charleston on Monday 5th inst. for Mayor and Aldermen, resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen: *Mayor*, John Schnierle; *Aldermen*, Messrs. J. A. Hopkins, C. M. Furman, T. Y. Simmons, W. H. Inglesby, Thos. J. Gantt, J. M. Stocker, Geo. Kinloch, C. Patrick, John Hunter, S. P. Ripley, Geo. Buist, and A. McDonald.—*Camden Journal.*

"*Agricultural Associations.*—The influence of Associations, for the improvement of Agriculture, has, undoubtedly, been salutary, principally from the opportunity which they afford to persons engaged in this branch of industry, to become acquainted with one another, and with the improvements made by any of them; and, from the tendency which this intercourse has to form a better taste, and a more correct judgment of the objects most deserving of their attention. Farmers, who devote their attention strictly to the management of their own affairs, are, by the nature of their pursuits, confined to a narrow sphere of observation. They have not the opportunities, which are presented in many other departments of industry, to measure their skill, and the results of their labors, with those of other persons, successfully engaged in a similar pursuit. At their meetings, the occasion is presented, of bringing together and comparing the fruits of their respective exertions, of enlarging the scope of their observation, of wearing off their prejudices, and of participating, in common, of that spirit of improvement, with which any portion of them may be animated.

Raleigh Register.

The Western Carolinian.—We are sorry to learn that this sterling republican paper is to be again suspended for a while. The last number contains the following notice:

"*Republican Meeting in Rowan.*—For the purpose of responding to the call of "old Mecklenburg," a number of our Republican friends propose that a public meeting be held by the Republicans of Rowan on some day before, or during our next County Court, which takes place the first week in November.

"Proper notice will be hereafter given of the day fixed on, and we have no doubt the call will be responded to with enthusiasm."

The Whigs talk as confidently of electing Clay as if they had not met with a single reverse since 1840, instead of meeting defeat every where. The more trouble they have the stronger they get—as Falstaff remarked—"a plague on sorrow and grief, *it swells a man up like a bladder.*"—*N. Y. Plebian.*

Obituary.

Died, on Monday, 12th inst., of congestive Fever, in Providence Settlement, *Elizabeth J. Dunn*, consort of Col. James A. Dunn, in the 38th year of her age. The deceased was one of the most lovely, kind, and gentle of her sex. She was the personification of virtue, and a pattern for christian piety and benevolence; modest in demeanor, unassuming in manners, and charitable in her disposition. Her worth is best portrayed by the scalding tears, and deep sighs of an extensive circle of relations and friends. A tender husband, an aged and doting father, a large family and brothers and sisters, are disconsolate and inconsolable, for in her death they have recieved a wound which all the balm of time can never heal. There will always be be an "empty void left aching in their breasts." True, christian resignation to the wise and inscrutable ways of Omnipotence is the only solace to their grief. Our wise master had need of so rich and lovely a flower, and plucked it from a vicious world, only to transplant it in a more congenial soil, where it might bloom and shed its fragrance forever to his eternal glory. Death gave the summons and her pure spirit was borne on wings of love to the "bliss prepared for those who love their God."—*Communicated.*

Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE, SEPT. 14

Brandy, peach,	45	*Lead, bar,*	7 *to* 8
do apple,	33 *to* 36	*Mackerel,*	none
Bacon,	6 *to* 7½	*Molasses,*	22 *to* 26
Beeswax,	27 *to* 28	*Oats,*	30 *to* 35
Butter,	12½ *to* 15	*Oil, linseed,*	80 *to* 85
Balerope,	8 *to* 10	*Nails, cut,*	6
Coffee,	11 *to* 12	*Powder, keg,*	$6 50
Cotton,	5 *to* 8	*Rags*	2½
do bagging,	20 *to* 25	*Sugar, brown,*	6½ *to* 10
Corn, (scarce)	65 *to* 70	*lump,*	14
Candles, F F,	17	*loaf,*	15 *to* 18
Flour,	$4 *to* $5	*Salt, bushel,*	50 *to* 60
Feathers,	25 *to* 30	*sack,*	$2 25 *to* 2 50
Flaxseed,	$1 *to* 1 10	*Tallow,*	10 *to* 10½
Hides, green,	4 *to* 5	*Tobacco, leaf,*	1½ *to* 2½
do dry,	12½ *to* 14	*Wheat,*	80 *to* 90
Iron,	5 *to* 5½	*Whiskey,*	28 *to* 30
Lard,	6 *to* 7	*Wool,*	15 *to* 20

4-4 *sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,* 7 *cents pr yd.*
3-4 *do do do* 5½ *do*
30 *inch do, (heavy) do* 7 *do*
Cotton Yarn, numbers 5 *to* 10, 14 *to* 18

COLUMBIA, S. C., SEPT. 15.

Bagging, hemp,	20 *to* 24	*Corn,*	65 *to* 70
tow,	18 *to* 24	*Oats,*	60 *to* 70
Balerope,	8 *to* 14	*Peas,*	none
Bacon, hams,	8 *to* 14	*Lard,*	10 *to* 12
shoulders,	3 *to* 7	*Lead,*	8 *to* 11
sides,	5 *to* 8	*Molasses,*	31¼ *to* 40
Butter,	12½ *to* 20	*Nails, cut,*	6¼ *to* 7
Candles, sperm,	35 *to* 45	*Oil, linseed,*	90 *to* $1
tallow,	17 *to* 20	*tanner's,*	$1
Cheese, northern,	12½	*Rice, bushel,*	$3 *to* 3 50
Coffee, cuba,	11 *to* 13	*Sugar, brown,*	5 *to* 9
java,	16 *to* 18	*loaf,*	16 *to* 18
rio,	11 *to* 12½	*lump,*	15 *to* 17
Cotton,	4½ *to* 8¼	*Salt, sack,*	$2 50
Mackerel, No 1		*Soap, yellow,*	9 *to* 13
No 2		*Shot, all sizes,*	9 *to* 12
No 3	$10 *to* 10½	*Tallow,*	12 *to* 14
Flour, new,	$6 *to* 7	*Teas,*	80 *to* $1 00

CHERAW, AUG. 30.

Beef, in market,	5½ *to* 6½	*Flour,*	$5 *to* 6 50
Bacon, fm wag.	6 *to* 8	*Feathers,*	30½ *to* 32
retail,	7 *to* 8	*Hides, green,*	5
Butter,	12½ *to* 15	*dry,*	10
Beeswax,	22 *to* 25	*Iron,*	5 *to* 6
Bagging,	20 *to* 25	*Lard,* (scarce)	7 *to* 8
Balerope,	10 *to* 12½	*Leather, sole,*	22 *to* 28
Coffee,	12½ *to* 15	*Lead, bar,*	8 *to* 10
Cotton,	4½ *to* 8¼	*Molasses,*	28 *to* 40
Corn, (scarce)	50 *to* 62	*Nails, cut,*	7 *to* 8

BLANKS

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper, for sale at this Office.